



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Chad

Delegation Leaves for Tripoli To Discuss Aozou Withdrawal

AB2803203594 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Text] Discussions on the withdrawal of the Libyan Army from the Aozou Strip have started again. A Chadian delegation, led by Minister of Interior and Security Abderamane Izzo, left Ndjamena this morning for Tripoli, the Libyan capital.

The Chadian delegation is scheduled to examine with the Libyans modalities for the withdrawal of the Libyan Administration and Army from Chad's Aozou Strip territory. These discussions are a followup to those already started by the Chadian and Libyan Authorities in Ndjamena at the beginning of this month.

Gabon

New Defense, Foreign Affairs Ministers Appointed

LD2503202994 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 25 Mar 94

[Text] Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba has just announced the composition of his reshuffled government. General Idriss Nagri, the Army Chief of Staff, has been appointed Defense Minister. The 38-member cabinet does not include any representatives from the radical opposition, in spite of repeated appeals by President Bongo for a government open to other parties. Most of the ministers from the previous government remain in the cabinet. Jean Ping moves from the Mines Ministry to foreign affairs. He is replaced by Paul Tountou, former Finance Minister.

Rwanda

Deputies, Ministers' Swearing-In Ceremonies Postponed

EA2803204994 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Excerpts] The ceremonies marking the swearing-in of the deputies and ministers of the transitional period did not materialize today in spite of having been announced for today by the president of the Republic himself, Mr. Juvenal Habyarimana. He did not present himself at the National Development Council for reasons the director of the office tried to justify. Mr. Enoch Ruhigira, director of the Office of the President, [word indistinct] without difficulty that even if the problem of the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic that the president of the Republic used as a pretext found a solution, other reasons would arise. Mr. Enoch Ruhigira wanted to make people believe that the misunderstanding between the Republican Democratic Movement and Islamic

Democratic Party could only be solved by the leaders of the factions of parties known to be hostile to the peace agreement. [passage omitted]

The prime minister reiterated today that the president of the Republic remains the only known obstacle.

Diplomats Appeal for Resolution of Obstacles

EA2903104594 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 29 Mar 94

[Text] The UN secretary general's special representative, the apostolic nuncio who is also the dean of the diplomatic corps, the facilitator's representative, and the ambassadors who were observers at the Arusha peace process met yesterday to study the obstacles to the establishment of the Transitional National Assembly and government.

They appealed to the Rwandan parties to show a spirit of compromise and to overcome outstanding obstacles. They stressed the urgent need for a solution in view of the political and economic timetable. After studying the agreements on power sharing, all political parties which were legal on the date of the signing of the protocol and the Rwandan Patriotic Front must be represented in the Transitional National Assembly, once formed, on condition that they respect the peace agreement.

It will be up to the commission on unity and national reconciliation to that each political force respects the code of political ethics. Violations are punishable by exclusion from the institutions, as decided by the supreme court.

They recommended that the commission be set up without delay after the establishment of the institutions and that it be charged with evaluating the behavior of parties represented within the institutions. They stressed that if this principle is respected by all parties, there should be no further cause for delay in the establishment of the institutions. Each political force should restrain itself from trying to create new problems among or within political parties. A constructive attitude is indispensable for the satisfactory conclusion of the ceremonies to establish the two broad-based institutions and for their efficient operation.

RPF Radio Criticizes Postponement of Ceremonies

EA2603164594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 25 Mar 94

[Excerpts] The ceremony for setting up the remaining broad-based transitional institutions, which were scheduled to take place this morning at the National Development Council [CND] has not taken place. [passage omitted]

As we have already stressed, no single part of the ceremony has yet taken place. President Habyarimana

requested that the Islamic Democratic Party [PDI]-appointed deputy (Omar Ali) be replaced by his protege, Mr. Juma Kibata, and that candidate deputy Kamali of the Republican Democratic Movement [MDR] power [as heard] be among the 11 MDR deputies and, finally, that the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic [CDR] be allowed to sit in the broad-based Transitional National Assembly.

These conditions put forward by President Habyarimana, with a view to setting up the broad-based Transitional National Assembly, emerge in a letter which President Habyarimana addressed last night to Prime Minister Madame Agathe Uwilingiyimana. But it is worth noting that madame prime minister issued a list of deputies on 19 March, which President Habyarimana approved. President Habyarimana has therefore used double talk. That is why at the CND, where the swearing-in ceremonies were to have taken place, one could find two PDI candidate deputies for just one seat, one MDR candidate deputy, who was not mentioned on the list of deputies, and finally a representative of the CDR, whose name is Jean Bosco Barayagwiza.

Following these unexpected, last-minute problems, the institutions were not set up as scheduled. So, those who signed the Arusha Peace Accord: The Rwandan Government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] assisted by representatives of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda and friendly countries which helped in the Arusha peace talks, deemed it appropriate to hold a meeting to examine these three cases.

At the end of this meeting, Prime Minister Madame Agathe Uwilingiyimana stressed that after having examined the cases of the PDI and of candidate deputy Kamali of the MDR power [as heard], candidate deputies Mr. Juma Kibata and Kamali were advised to submit their cases to the relevant authorities, that is to say the judiciary, and await its decision.

Regarding the case of the CDR, the latter requests that it be given a seat in the broad-based Transitional National Assembly, which the RPF does not reject, however the peace accord should not be violated. Indeed, according to Article 51 of the protocol agreement on power-sharing, I quote: All political parties legally recognized in Rwanda on the date of the signing of the present protocol agreement, and the RPF, will be represented in the Transitional National Assembly, provided that they adhere to and respect the provisions of the peace accord. [passage omitted]

The CDR is far from meeting this preliminary condition, or from showing commitment to respecting the path defined by the Arusha Accord. This is demonstrated particularly by its sectarian practices. In this regard, the RPF thinks that it is still too early for the CDR to join the Transitional National Assembly. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Official Says Mobutu Ready To Work With Tshisekedi

AB2503131694 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 25 Mar 94

[Text] In Zaire, President Mobutu says he is prepared to govern with Etienne Tshisekedi, the prime minister who was appointed by the sovereign national conference. According to President Mobutu's personal adviser, (Muamba Tshisindi), the head of state said: I am prepared to appoint Etienne Tshisekedi as prime minister only if the political climate eases. The adviser says the High Council of the Republic would then be asked to continue the search for a consensus on a text based on political compromise. Mr. (Tshisindi) said other representatives from his country and he had been sent to present this plan to several foreign countries. Mohamed Youssoufou Saliou interviewed him in Paris yesterday.

[Begin recording] [(Tshisindi)] [Words indistinct] we would have settled our differences which are now making it impossible to organize free and fair elections.

[Saliou] As President Mobutu's adviser, do you think that the head of state is now ready to make all these concessions so that the situation on the ground can improve, and so that Etienne Tshisekedi becomes prime minister once again as intended by the sovereign national conference?

[(Tshisindi)] [Words indistinct] it all depends on Tshisekedi's political will. President Mobutu has already said that he will appoint whoever is chosen as transitional prime minister, including Tshisekedi. If Tshisekedi decides to present his candidacy and is able to obtain a parliamentary majority or consensus the head of state will appoint him prime minister. [Words indistinct] where we go through an interim government, if the differences are settled in the end, if the conditions set for Tshisekedi on the formation of a national union government are met, we will get back to the current position which is [words indistinct] in that case too, the head of state will appoint him prime minister. [end recording]

Somalia

Ali Mahdi Radio Hails Work of Foreign Forces

EA2903114094 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Station commentary]

[Text] The multinational forces from the Western countries and the United States, the last of whose soldiers left 25 March as planned, first arrived in the Republic of Somalia on 9 September [as heard] 1992 to do something about the painful situation then prevailing in the country, to which the international community could not turn a blind eye. The varying reception accorded these forces by the Somali leaders opened the door to the arrival of many more troops, which at first greatly feared [words indistinct] among the entire Somali people.

The first forces to come to our country sought to save the [words indistinct] who were dying barely a mile away from our country's main port, which was full of food [words indistinct] looted by the bandits. These bandits ignored the starvation killing their brothers. The foreign forces came to protect the relief workers who were threatened by the bandits [words indistinct] who only wanted to loot the food. This was a difficult time for our country. It was surprising how quickly the forces took the food wherever it was needed [words indistinct].

These welcome first steps taken by the forces from the developed world pleased the entire Somali people and revived their hope in the future, which had been undermined by the bandits throughout the country.

After these forces totally defeated the problems in the country [words indistinct]. In addition to delivering aid, the U.S. and allied forces [words indistinct] also did useful work in destroying the technicals used in looting and patrolling areas. They also helped advance peace in the country by stabilizing its political system, settling differences, organizing Somali aid and reconciliation conferences, resettling and assisting displaced people, streamlining reconstruction in the country, building welfare centers, creating a Somali police force and courts, opening schools and hospitals, and much more.

They did all this in an energetic and tolerant spirit [words indistinct]. While these forces were doing such good work, they unfortunately encountered mistakes as a result of which they suffered loss of life. The killing of the Good Samaritans who had come to help us shocked the people of the donor countries to the point they wanted to withdraw their troops, particularly when their good work was being replaced by civil war.

The withdrawal of the troops was first announced by the U.S. Government, to take effect within 16 months [as heard] and the Western countries followed suit, fearing difficulties with the Somalis. The United States left behind only 50 soldiers to guard its embassy in Somalia. All the forces made it clear they were sorry to leave at a

time when there was not even a central administration. [Word indistinct] their departure coincided with a time when Somali leaders arrived at a peaceful agreement in Nairobi, belying the claim that Somalis will return to fighting.

The forces which left under the leadership of the United States have truly done important and praiseworthy work for the Somalis, who harbor affection for them and wish them peace and a safe journey. The Somali people are urged to participate in the reconstruction of the country.

Somali Leaders Sign Peace Accord on Lower Juba

EA2803180394 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Text] Leaders from various communities in Lower Juba region in Somalia last night signed an agreement in Nairobi that will end violence in the Lower Juba region. The agreement was signed through the facilitation of the UN Operations in Somalia, UNOSOM, after two weeks of negotiations.

The Lower Juba region, which has in the past few months experienced violence resulting in loss of property and human lives, is one area with great economic potential in Somalia. Following the agreement, a reconciliation conference for the region will be held in Kismaayo on 8 April.

Releasing the agenda of the conference today, the Somali leaders agreed that the principle of reconciliation should be based on dialogue, while all differences be settled through Somali ethics and traditions. Among other things, the Somali leaders stated was that a mechanism of restoring both mobile and immobile properties to the rightful owners should be established.

Ali Mahdi Returns From Faction Talks in Nairobi

EA2603130594 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1100 GMT 26 Mar 94

[Text] The president of the Republic of Somalia, Ali Mahdi Mohamed, and his large delegation returned home today at 1300 at the end of their visit to Egypt and Kenya. We shall provide more details in our upcoming bulletins.

Comments on Peace Agreement

EA2703134094 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 26 Mar 94

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Republic of Somalia, called on the Somali people, to choose between two options: Either that the peace agreement signed in Nairobi should become a reality, or that peace should be finally realized at home, in Somalia [as heard] because this nation has gone through four years of civil war and destruction, and should not undergo more fighting and suffering. It is true

that the Somali National Alliance should think about ways to bring about peace in the country.

The president said that he believes that 100 percent of the Somali people believe that peace should prevail, and hence he hopes that the politicians will respect the wishes of the people, since politicians are the servants of the people. [passage omitted]

Commentary Supports Islamic Solution to Government Crisis

EA2703123594 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 26 Mar 94

[Commentary by Farah Mohamed Dur Gube; read by Khadijah Mohamed Jim'aleh]

[Excerpts] Over 30 years ago Somalia achieved its independence from the European colonizers. Our country was ruled by various governments which were all oppressors and not founded on Islam. The last of these was that

of the dictator Siad Barre. [passage omitted] Following these corrupt governments, Somalia underwent four years of chaos with no law and order, and was beset by many problems. [passage omitted]

Almighty and powerful Allah has prescribed a comprehensive constitution to govern the universe we live in. There is no doubt that whoever deviates from Allah's constitution in favor of a manmade one and follows the crooked path which Satan has made deceptively alluring will lose out and perish. [passage omitted]

How, then, can this 34-year old problem be resolved? It is simple. The solution is to follow the holy Koran, which is the constitution revealed by God to administer this world. There is no doubt that God will help and will save whoever follows his path and distances himself from the commands of the jinni and human devils. [passage omitted] Therefore, we should live and govern ourselves sincerely in accordance with Allah's book in order to achieve success both in this world and the next.

Events Surrounding 28 Mar Zulu March Detailed

IFP Denies Organization of March

*MB2803122994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1050 GMT 28 Mar 94*

[From the "Newsbrief" program, presented by Patricia Glyn]

[Text] [Glyn] We are joined now by a spokesman for the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], Ed Tillet. Mr. Tillet, can you give us first up your reaction to this mayhem in town?

[Tillet] Good day to you, Patricia. I just wanted to correct some unfounded reports earlier on Newsbrief, linking today's march to the IFP. The march is in fact a Zulu march. It has been organized and initiated by Zulu headmen on the Reef. It has absolutely nothing to do with the IFP.

[Glyn] Do you therefore distance yourself completely from the behavior of the people down there?

[Tillet] Well, let me just say at the outset that we have received unconfirmed information from an intelligence source that there was a deliberate plot hatched to disrupt today's march, today's Zulu march, and that there were to be snipers positioned in various areas, and also individuals, agents provocateurs, planted in the march, that were intended to sow panic, mayhem, destruction, and to fire indiscriminately at marchers, so that it became impossible to know where the shots were emanating from.

[Glyn] But do you, Mr. Tillet, distance yourself from the kind of behavior we have seen from this crowd today?

[Tillet] We completely distance ourselves from all forms of violence whatsoever. It is very, very sad that there are agents provocateurs that have allegedly tried to disrupt today's march, evidently trying to provoke a counter-response. They have achieved exactly what they wanted to achieve—to sow panic, mayhem, and destruction in central Johannesburg.

[Glyn] Our reporters there, Mr. Tillet, seem to indicate to us that there are an awful lot of IFP supporters down there. Should they be responsible for the violence, what will your course of action be?

[Tillet] Well, I would like to ask your reporter on what basis he or she comes to the conclusion that they are IFP members, but, of course, we do concede that there must be some overlapping between the Zulu marchers present and IFP members and supporters among them. There's no doubt about that. But the IFP as a political organization cannot be held responsible for a march which has been organized and initiated by the Zulu headmen in the Transvaal in support of their Zulu king's demands.

[Glyn] Are you suggesting that the IFP has no influence over the Zulu nation in this part of the world?

[Tillet] Yes, it does have an influence, but you know, I don't think that anybody was expecting the kind of sabotaging of today's march. It's highly unfortunate and regrettable what has happened, and I think that there will have to be an investigation, a very senior police inquiry, into the events of today that culminated in this morning's mayhem.

[Glyn] Well, when you were informed of the intention of these people to go on the march, did you make any kind of request to their leaders for them to leave all their traditional weapons at home?

[Tillet] Well, Zulus are perfectly entitled to bear their traditional weapons. Those are cultural weapons, and I don't think that that has got anything to do with it. I think that that is a red herring and a smokescreen that is raised by political opponents of the IFP and of the Zulu nation.

[Glyn] But given the explosive nature of a situation like this, do you not think it would have been a good idea to make a plea to these people to come unarmed?

[Tillet] Well, I think you are diverting the focus. Instead of focussing on the agents provocateurs that allegedly started the shooting, you are now focussing on individuals who are exercising their democratic right to participate in a march in support of their king's demands, albeit with traditional weapons. Those traditional weapons have been handed down through centuries. I cannot see how the IFP or any other organization, for that matter, including the state, can expect Zulus to abandon their traditional cultural heritage.

[Glyn] Ed Tillet, thank you very much for joining us today on Newsbrief. Mr. Tillet is a spokesman for the IFP.

Army Called To Assist Police

*MB2803124394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1218
GMT 28 Mar 94*

[Text] Johannesburg March 28 SAPA—Two shots were fired from buildings on the corner of King George and De Villiers Streets near the African National Congress' [ANC] Johannesburg headquarters at about 1.30 PM shortly before police arrived to cordon off the area with razor wire.

ANC Senior Legal Representative Penwell Maduna told SAPA an agreement with police had been reached to cordon off the area. The bodies of the nine people killed nearby had already been removed.

Internal Stability Unit members aimed their guns at the two buildings until the situation seemed normal while pedestrians and journalists sheltered behind pillars and in doorways. Running battles continued at a nearby taxi rank. About 200 people armed with sticks and wooden planks entered the taxi rank, shouting "ANC, ANC". Almost immediately at least eight armoured SADF [South African Defense Force] personnel carriers pulled

up and troops were deployed from the vehicles. A shot was fired and the crowd dispersed only to regroup soon afterwards. A peace monitor intervened to calm the situation.

SADF Witwatersrand Command spokesman Maj Christo Visser said army units had been called out to assist the police in Johannesburg to restore calm in the city centre. Soldiers were gathering at a Witwatersrand Command rallying point and "were awaiting further orders", Maj Visser said. Maj Visser declined to give details on the number of troops in the area.

De Klerk, Mandela, Buthelezi, Zulu King Meeting Planned

MB2803140894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1355 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Text] Pretoria March 28 SAPA—A top-level meeting involving President F W de Klerk, African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela, Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini is on the cards.

Teams representing the three parties were meeting on Monday afternoon to set up the four-way summit. "Preparations for the summit are in progress," a spokesman for Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer's office said.

Mr Meyer was involved in discussions with ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa.

The Transitional Executive Council's [TEC] management committee adjourned early on Monday afternoon to allow participants to take part in planning meetings.

A TEC management committee source said the discussions were one prong of a two-pronged strategy to ensure there were free and fair elections in Natal/kwaZulu. The other was security force action.

The Mandela/De Klerk/Buthelezi/Zwelithini summit will be the first face-to-face meeting of the four leaders.

It is being seen as a high-level attempt to arrest the deteriorating security and political situation in the country just one month short of the April election.

Zulu Leaders Address Followers

MB2803151594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Text] Police have warned the members of the public to stay away from Louis Botha Avenue as thousands of Zulus are returning to Alexandria via this route. Members of the public have been asked to avoid Wolhuter and Koch Streets. At least 2,000 Zulus are currently gathering at the George Goch Station where they are being addressed by Zulu leaders. Another large group of marchers are waiting for trains at the Jeppe Station.

People believed to have been injured during the march are streaming into Johannesburg and Hillbrow Hospitals, and the situation in both hospitals is said to be chaotic. A spokesman for the Johannesburg Hospital said the victims were suffering from gunshot and sjambok wounds, and multiple injuries.

Altogether 42 people were admitted by the casualty section of Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto following violence in the area. A spokesperson said 30 of those admitted had bullet wounds and three people were in a critical condition, the other 12 were stabbed, beaten or had been struck by motor vehicles.

National Peace Leader Comments

MB2803152194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Text] The chairman of the National Peace Secretariat, Dr. Antonie Gildenhuys, says a cease-fire should be declared immediately in Johannesburg. He said what had happened showed how a small group of people could upset the entire peace process. Dr. Gildenhuys also announced that the National Peace Secretariat would meet in Durban tomorrow to discuss the situation in Natal. A member of the secretariat, Mr. Rupert Lorimer, said the events in Johannesburg were directly related to the situation in Natal. He added that the peace structures had not been officially informed of the march and only found out about it yesterday. Mr. Lorimer confirmed receiving calls from IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] members claiming they had received reports that agent provocateur would be infiltrated into the crowds to begin shooting and causing chaos.

IFP Demands 'Urgent' Investigation

MB2803153094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1457 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Text] Durban March 28 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Monday said it deplored attacks on Zulu marchers and bystanders in Johannesburg's city centre earlier in the day. "We request the Goldstone Commission to investigate the massacre as an urgent priority and to appoint both local and international investigators," read a statement issued by Ed Tillet on behalf of the IFP. "Zulu marchers in support of King (Goodwill) Zwelithini's declaration of Zulu sovereignty were fired upon by unidentified gunmen," it continued.

"Reports have also been received that shots were fired on marchers from assassins who concealed themselves within the ranks of march participants. The marchers were also fired upon by strategically positioned rooftop snipers. Their presence was confirmed by a large number of independent witnesses. The attacks were clearly well planned and added a sinister new dimension to political violence in this country. The majority of the shooting victims were Zulus.

"Earlier today the IFP received information of an alleged African National Congress plot to infiltrate agent

provocateurs among Zulu marchers. These elements were instructed to fire randomly on march participants with the intention of triggering a violent counter-response in order to discredit its (Zulu) organisers and link the accompanying chaos to the IFP."

The statement continued: "In the wake of the attacks, the IFP believes the ANC is attempting to create a climate of fear and hysteria in the country which would justify a Transitional Executive Council-led crackdown against those standing outside of the ANC and National Party-defined transition process."

Minister Denounces IFP

MB2803155894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1535 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Report by D Guy]

[Text] Pretoria March 28 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel put the blame for Monday's violence in central Johannesburg squarely on the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP]. "Inkatha's excuse that the meeting from which the violence erupted was a gathering of Zulus and not an IFP meeting must be dismissed as a transparent political ploy," said Mr Kriel.

He also called on the Goldstone Commission to urgently investigate what triggered off the day's violence.

Mr Kriel said IFP leaders, many of whom were present at the event, should have foreseen the possibility of violence, especially in the light of the volatile political situation. "They should have taken the necessary steps to avoid bloodshed."

He added that Monday's deaths were "yet another warning that political intolerance—not only of the IFP, but also the supporters of other organisations—and lack of control over supporters are the single biggest threat to free and fair elections".

Buthelezi Condemns 'Merciless' Killings

MB2803160694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1540 GMT 28 Mar 94

[From the "PM Newswrap" program]

[Text] We have reaction to the happenings in Johannesburg today from the Chief Minister of kwaZulu and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

[Begin Buthelezi recording] We were very much saddened by the news that we have received, that when some people passed near Shell House, which is the ANC [African National Congress] headquarters, some people in Shell House shot at these people and one person died and others were injured. Then when they proceeded to the meeting it appears that more people were killed.

Mr. Themba Khoza phoned me to inform me that they had heard information yesterday that some of the MK

[Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] cadres intended mixing with the people in order to start a riot and in fact as soon as they had got to the venue of the meeting, I'm then informed that they were shooting from some of the—ANC people, as they had described them here—from the top of buildings, surrounding buildings, the result of which 16 people have been killed.

So I wish to say that it is quite clear that there are people who really intend having some kind of mayhem in this country, and I am saddened by the fact that the Zulu subjects of the king, who intended doing no more than just demonstrate their stand with their king, you know, in the matters that he has raised, have been attacked in this way. It seems to me that the issue of reconciliation in this country is something that is going to be with us for a long time because it will not be accomplished, because the bitterness caused by these kind of attacks on innocent people, who meant no harm to anyone except to take a stand with their king and to demonstrate their loyalty to their king, should be attacked in this way.

And I really wish to condemn this attack on the Zulu people on their way to the march and also at the march in the strongest possible terms, and I do really hope that the attention of the state president and the president of the ANC will be drawn to this kind of merciless killing of our people. [end recording]

President Blames Organizers for Violence

MB2803161394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1559 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Report by S Denny]

[Text] Pretoria March 28 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk has criticised the organisers of the Zulu march in Johannesburg on Monday in which at least 20 people died and 276 were injured. "According to present information, insufficient care was taken by the organisers of the march to prevent violence and to discipline participants," Mr de Klerk said in a statement in Pretoria.

"There can be no excuse at this critical stage in the political process for provocative and potentially violent actions such as we have seen today (Monday). It not only endangers the elections and reform process, but also the very fabric of society," he said.

Mr de Klerk called on all political leaders to exercise control and restraint over their followers, to ensure there was no repetition of Monday's events and to avoid any action which could lead to violence. "The time has arrived for the urgent consideration—by the Transitional Executive Council, government, the Independent Electoral Commission and others—of additional measures or steps which can prevent a repetition of what has happened today and on recent similar occasions. The government intends discussing these matters with the relevant institutions. Obviously, such measures or steps

should not prevent political parties from campaigning peacefully and democratically," he said.

He expressed his condolences to the families of the dead.

Peace Member Comments

MB2803162394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1548
GMT 28 Mar 94

[Report by L Elias]

[Text] Johannesburg March 28 SAPA—The mood of the Zulu marchers was "very reasonable" and did not look as if the protest was going to erupt in violence. Democratic Party [DP] MP and PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Peace Secretariat member Rupert Lorimer told SAPA on Monday evening. He said he was at the meeting at the Library Gardens when the shooting started.

Both Mr Lorimer and National Peace Secretariat Chairman Dr Antonie Gildenhuys had marched through the middle of the crowd on its way to the rally and "the crowd was at that stage in a fairly good mood", Mr Lorimer said. "There was nothing that we saw that could have induced shooting.

"Suddenly, out of the blue, shooting started. I did not know where it came from. Some of it was from the ground and some from the buildings around the gardens," Mr Lorimer said, adding that police then trained their fire on buildings, breaking many upper storey windows. The crowd took cover and Dr Gildenhuys and I ended face-down in flower beds in the gardens while an impi [Zulu word for warrior] ran over my back," he said.

Although Mr Lorimer was not at the scene of the carnage at the African National Congress head office, Shell House, where eight people were killed, he said the shooting there was not a Zulu attack.

According to people Mr Lorimer spoke to, someone started firing from buildings opposite and around Shell House and the crowd retaliated, he told SAPA.

Mr Lorimer also believed there were agents provocateur in the crowd, as he had been warned by the IFP before the march. He said both the Peace Secretariat and the police had difficulty placing their men in the crowd because both organisations were operating on rumours about the march.

Mr Lorimer said he had seen a large number of "sticks, assegais [jabbing spear] and homemade spears, but no firearms among the marchers".

IFP Official on Police Knowledge, Role

MB2803163894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1626
GMT 28 Mar 94

[Text] Johannesburg March 28 SAPA—Zulu marchers were picked off and then attacked en masse by snipers in surrounding buildings as they sat listening to their

leaders in Johannesburg's Library Gardens on Monday afternoon, according to IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] Transvaal organiser Themba Khoza. "The attacks were well-calculated, planned assassinations," Mr Khoza told a press conference at the Inkatha Freedom Party offices Monday night.

Questioning the role of the security forces in the afternoon's mayhem, he said the IFP had received information on Sunday evening that the African National Congress (ANC) meant to attack the march and he had personally passed this on to the SA Defence Force and the police. They had telephoned the IFP on Monday morning to confirm this was true but it was too late to stop the march even if he had wanted to, said Mr Khoza.

The trouble allegedly started as the march—about 10,000 Zulus massed in support of King Goodwill Zwelithini and his demand for Zulu sovereignty—moved past ANC headquarters. "They sniped at us from the building. One of our leaders was killed on the spot and others were seriously hurt," said Mr Khoza.

Later when the marchers were gathered in Library Gardens "a hail of bullets came down from the buildings".

According to police and press reports, it now appears that up to 18 people were killed during, before and in the ensuing chaos which followed this incident.

Mr Khoza said the question was why the security forces, already warned by the information passed on to them by the IFP, had not prevented the sniping. "And if that is not enough several of our people were also shot and killed by the police."

The people who had been killed were the same who the Goldstone Commission had accused him of supplying with arms, Mr Khoza noted. "Nothing has been said about the ANC and their caches. No amount of killing will fade our hearts. It is freedom we are committed to...the struggle continues. But at the end of the day we are left with bitterness and stress and a wish that it does not happen again, not to anyone."

ANC Blames Police, IFP for Killings

MB2803164094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in
English 1600 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has laid the blame for today's killings squarely at the door of the SAP [South African Police] and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leadership. Addressing a news conference a short while ago NEC [National Executive Committee] member Terror Lekota said the ANC had warned the police yesterday about possible violence. He said the police had undertaken to set up road blocks to disarm the Zulus but had failed to do so.

[Egin Lekota recording] The ANC made every conceivable effort to obtain adequate policing measures around its premises from the earliest hours of today, in order to avert clashes and to avoid any loss of life. What is

puzzling is the complacent attitude of the police who refused to cordon off streets or divert armed demonstrators away from possible flash points. [end recording]

Mr. Lekota said the 10 policemen who were deployed in front of Shell House left their posts because of the threat to their lives. Security measures were left in the hands of the ANC's security personnel and according to Mr. Lekota they acted with restraint and patience and only fired when their lives were threatened.

ANC Details Accusations

MB2803164994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1635
GMT 28 Mar 94

[Report by M Schnehage]

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 28 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Monday blamed the earlier killing of Zulu marchers outside the ANC's head office, Shell House in Johannesburg, the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and the South African Police [SAP].

Thousands of Zulus surged through Johannesburg's streets on Monday and eight marchers were shot dead outside the ANC's head office.

The ANC claimed at a press conference the police had been told armed marchers planned to advance on the ANC's offices.

A statement issued at the conference said Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe had been told on March 27 "of the dangers, and he undertook to ensure adequate measures were taken to protect life and property".

The ANC said agreements had also been reached with Gen Koos Calitz who had agreed to erect roadblocks to prevent armed marchers from entering the central business district.

ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Chairman Tokyo Sexwale said the failure to erect these roadblocks had allowed armed people to enter the city, which ultimately led to violence and loss of life.

The ANC said police were deployed outside Shell House before the shootings but had "disappeared" by the time firing started.

The organisation denied claims its members shot at marchers from high-rise buildings in the central business district. Journalists, peace monitors and witnesses claimed throughout the day that marchers frequently came under sniper fire from tall buildings.

The ANC said its regional offices in Jeppe Street had come under fire early on Monday and security personnel had returned fire. It claimed its Shell House head office came under fire several times from Zulu marchers.

ANC officials said their security personnel initially fired warning shots and then shot at a group of armed

marchers when it became evident they planned to attack the building. The ANC's security personnel said they saw other Zulu marchers remove the weapons of the slain men in full view of the police.

The ANC defended its security personnel's actions and said although it regretted the shootings "our security personnel behaved with impeccable forbearance and patience in the face of extreme provocation".

The organisation claimed Monday's incident was part of a "general campaign to destabilise the PWV region and to revive the climate of terror and violence that plagued this region over the past four years".

It claimed the "purpose of its perpetrators are crystal clear—to make it impossible to hold free and fair elections which will clearly demonstrate whom the people of South Africa want as their government".

The ANC also questioned the "timing of this fresh campaign of violence" which it said followed closely on the heels of the exposure of the so-called "third force". It also suggested the role played by the IFP's regional leadership in the day's events could not be seen as "accidental".

Four National Leaders To Meet 30, 31 Mar

MB2803172494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1657
GMT 28 Mar 94

[By Patrick Bulger]

[Text] Pretoria March 28 SAPA—President F W de Klerk, African National Congress President Nelson Mandela, Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini are to meet in an historic four-sided summit on Wednesday and Thursday. The meeting will be the first to bring together the four leaders at the centre of the unfolding political drama.

It is understood the chaos that racked central Johannesburg on Monday triggered the urgent attempt to bring the leaders together.

ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa and Minister of Constitutional Development Roelf Meyer left a scheduled Transitional Executive Council management committee meeting on Monday afternoon to join the IFP's Joe Matthews and the kwaZulu's Ben Ngubane for talks on the summit.

11 Districts Declared 'Unrest Areas'

MB2803205394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2022
GMT 28 Mar 94

[Report by N Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg March 28 SAPA—Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel on Monday night declared 11 districts in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] as unrest areas with immediate effect in the

wake of the mayhem that shook South Africa's commercial heartland earlier in the day.

The areas are Johannesburg, Alberton, Boksburg, Benoni, Germiston, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Randburg, Roodepoort, Springs and Westonaria.

Unrest regulations took effect at 10PM on Monday.

South African Police spokesman Maj Louis le Roux said the unrest regulations granted additional powers to security forces to contain violence. These included powers dealing with arrest and detention, the prohibition of the carrying of certain weapons and objects, the power of entry, search and seizure and allowances for the police commissioner to promulgate further orders.

Giving his reasons for the declaration of unrest areas at a press conference earlier on Monday evening, Mr Kriel said in Cape Town the carnage during the Zulu march in Johannesburg had been "a terrible turn of events".

The declaration had been cleared with the sub-council for law and order of the Transitional Executive Council which, he said, also realised the urgency of the situation. "This will give more powers to the South African Police and other security organs to handle the situation."

Mr Kriel said he would like to see mass action stopped as a whole. "In a society as polarised as South Africa, mass action leads to death. I blame political parties organising this for political advantage and not taking the lives of people into account."

Police Official Comments on Events

MB2903052194 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1730 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Interview with SAP Colonel Dave Bruce by CCV announcer Reggie Morobe on the "Newsline" program—live]

[Text] [Morose] Colonel Bruce, good evening.

[Bruce] Good evening to you.

[Morose] Let me say, from yesterday, there were reports that there was intimidation which was a build-up to the march. What did the police do?

[Bruce] Well, you're quite correct. A number of incidents did take place from late last night right through the night until this morning. And consultations were again held with both political parties involved, that is to say the IFP and the ANC this morning. Our fears were obviously expressed to the leadership of the IFP regarding what could possibly take place. We asked for assurances, as we were given in the beginning, that's on Friday when application was made for the march to take place. And assurances were given that this march would be peaceful.

[Morobe] Is this the time for assurances, taking the volatile situation. We saw the pictures from Ulundi

where AK-47 gun-pointing people were running with. We know the volatile situation. Do we just need just assurance?

[Bruce] No, you don't need just assurances, but I think one has to realize that the political leaders and the organizations of parties that wish to hold demonstrations and gatherings of this nature really have a tremendous responsibility to ensure that the assurances given to them which motivate the reason for the march are indeed kept, and obviously it is up to them to ensure that their followers do not come to these gatherings armed.

[Morobe] Now today we saw what happened. Assurances did nothing. Now it's within the city where people are going to work, there's shopping, the normal day should go on amid the march, what precautions, measures, did you take as the police?

[Bruce] Well, the South African Police [SAP] were there in great numbers, we had close on 700 policemen in the Johannesburg area to monitor this particular gathering. We expressed our problems regarding this particular march as well, we gave ...

[Morobe, interrupting] What were your problems?

[Bruce] Well, because of the problems that took place during the night, we felt that there was a possibility that violence could break out, and we had, specifically, talks with the African National Congress on this matter this morning, and assurances were given that we would police this particular march, but it must be understood that we could only ensure that public order is kept, we could not ensure that we're going to carry out the law to the letter of the law, because that would be futile. If I can put it very, very simply, it is just not possible for 700 policemen to disarm 10,000 persons of their weapons, it is absolutely impossible, and it's time that people took note of this.

[Morobe] Was the route cordoned. Was the route to the Library cordoned with a wire fence?

[Bruce] As far as possible, yes, it was certainly done. I can't tell you where each and every, or which each and every area was cordoned off and so on, but certainly the razor wire was used, the police were there, they cordoned off certain areas. I don't think that anybody can expect the South African Police to cordon off each and every street within the city. However, we maintained a very strong presence in that area.

[Morobe] As strong as in Durban that we saw over the weekend?

[Bruce] Oh, I couldn't tell you what happened in Durban, I couldn't tell you that.

[Morobe] Because the contingent was far larger than in Johannesburg, and taking again the volatile situation from Soweto, intimidation was reported, and from early in the morning, gunshots were reported, couldn't police

act swiftly, 700, did it do its job, is the police now having problems in terms of controlling (?violence)?

[Bruce] Those are questions. And I must really state that it's very, very early in the day to answer questions of that nature. I can assure you that an investigation, and I mean an in-depth investigation is taking place, and I will not be surprised if there is actually an inquiry, a commission of inquiry, into today's happenings that will be conducted. And I can assure you, if the police were found wanting, or did not plan strategically, that will come out, but that is not the question that we should discuss tonight. What we should really be looking at is the fact that at least 18 persons, human beings, have died, and the fact of this particular aspect is that it was the IFP who asked to do a march, to hold a gathering, and it was their followers that were partly responsible for this. Also one must take into account that shots, automatic gunfire were fired from within the African National Congress' headquarters, which also resulted in deaths. These are the things that one has got to look at, and you know to apportion blame now, one way or the other is not going to solve this particular problem.

[Morobe] On that note, the IFP, Themba Khoza, has just said, they actually gave a report that they were made aware that there will be an infiltration, if I should use the word, of the MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] within the group, and also on the security, to ensure that people are killed today. Did you get such a report?

[Bruce] No, not from the IFP. Let me stress that had any reports of that nature been available to the South African Police before the march, obviously, then one could reconsider the decision to grant the march. However, I must point out of course the march was okayed by the chief magistrate on Friday already. These, as I pointed out, are aspects that have to be drawn to the attention of the persons investigating these occurrences, or the commission of inquiry which will result out of this particular happening.

[Morobe] But it's reported Cyril Ramaphosa called you, the police, at 7:45 and it took only up to 10 o'clock for the arrival of the police. What takes so long in such a volatile situation?

[Bruce] I cannot say what Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa reported. What I can tell you, that at the time that these shots took place from within the ANC headquarters, our regional commissioner General Calitz, was actually in Shell House himself, so I can assure you note has been taken of exactly what took place, but for anybody now to point fingers at the South African Police, I think at this very early stage it's astounding that anybody can come to a conclusion that one party or the other is at fault. This is what will emanate from an investigation.

[Morobe] Now, at the court, the garden itself, it's reported a minibus came and showered bullets. I'd like to believe from what you say that the presence of police

was there. How can such a thing happen, and what action are we going to see from the police?

[Bruce] I think you have to realize that at the Library Gardens, that was an estimated 9,000 or 10,000 persons. And for anybody now at this stage, and I must state it again, at this early stage, to actually say what took place is impossible, we really can't, these are things that will receive attention, and will be investigated, and will be made known to the public.

[Morobe] And finally, is the police, South African Police, able to maintain law and order?

[Bruce] I think that the South African Police, and indeed, any policemen in the world is able to maintain law and order under reasonable circumstances. We are able to police marches and demonstrations, and so on, but when it degenerates into what we saw today, which essentially was an example of the political conflict which is taking place in South Africa, then it makes it very difficult for anybody to police that. I think South Africans should take note now that what we saw today is what has been taking place in the rural areas, and the inaccessible area for quite some time. Perhaps it's coming as a bit of a shock to South Africa to see what reality is.

[Morobe] On that note we leave it there as we have run out of time. Thank you for availing yourself to us?

[Bruce] It's a pleasure.

Freedom Front Leader Urges Election Postponement

MB2903074394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2348
GMT 28 Mar 94

[Report by Norman Patterton]

[Text] Pretoria March 28 SAPA—A Mmabatho (Bophuthatswana) situation could easily develop in Johannesburg because of a number of factors, Freedom Front [FF] leader and former South African Defence Force [SADF] Chief Gen Constand Viljoen warned on Monday.

He told a press conference in Pretoria that Johannesburg's street battles represented an intensification of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP]/African National Congress [ANC] war. The clashes occurred because the government and ANC were pressing on with the constitutional process and elections while Zulus, like the Afrikaners, had not yet been politically accommodated. He hoped the election would be postponed.

Gen Viljoen added there was "no hope" of the police and the defence force solving the problem unless there was solidarity in the security forces. One could not break down the morale of the police and that of South Africans, as had happened, and still think one could control security.

The defence force was already experiencing problems because of the low response rate, as little as five per cent, to call-up orders. In this type of war there could be no military solution, but only a political solution.

—There had been much progress in negotiations with the government and the ANC on the establishment of an Afrikaner "volkstaat" [homeland], and Gen Viljoen said he had asked President F. W. de Klerk on Monday for a further round of trilateral talks to obtain clarity on the concept of self-determination so that people voting for the FF knew what they were voting for.

The FF released its election manifesto at the conference. It stated the FF rejected any notion of a unitary state subjugating the Afrikaner people, or any form of communism.

The FF sought a confederal dispensation for South Africa.

Government, IFP, ANC, Kwazulu Groups Meet

*MB2903075294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0103
GMT 29 Mar 94*

[Media statement issued by the Ministry of Constitutional Development and of Communication on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 28 March]

[Text] Delegations of the South African Government, kwaZulu government, Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and the African National Congress [ANC] met in Pretoria today. The delegations were led by Minister Roelf Meyer, Dr Ben Ngubane, Mr Joe Matthews and Mr Cyril Ramaphosa.

The delegations agreed to make the following proposal to their respective principals:

That a meeting between the state president, Mr F. W. de Klerk, the king of the Zulu nation, King Goodwill Zwelithini, Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi of kwaZulu and the president of the ANC, Mr Nelson Mandela should as a matter of extreme urgency take place on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning (30 - 31 March 1993) to address the following:

—The current escalation of violence and the appalling killing

of people in our country;

—The necessity of creating a climate under which free and fair

elections can take place; and

—The need to find urgent solutions to the political differences

which underlie the current tensions such as the position of

King Goodwill Zwelithini under the new constitutional dispensation.

The meeting was appalled by the killings which occurred in Johannesburg today and call for an immediate cessation of violence and a commitment to lawful and democratic means of solving problems.

President Expresses 'Extreme Concern'

*MB2903080394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2339
GMT 28 Mar 94*

[Media statement issued by the Office of the State President on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 28 March]

[Text] The state president, Mr F. W. de Klerk, has expressed his extreme concern over the incidents in Johannesburg this morning in which a number of people were killed and injured. According to present information insufficient care was taken by the organisers of today's march to prevent violence and to discipline participants. He has requested a full criminal investigation into the incidents with a view to ensuring prosecution of anybody who has acted in conflict with the law.

There can be no excuse at this critical stage in the political process for provocative and potentially violent actions such as we have seen today. It not only endangers the election and reform process, but also the very fabric of society.

He has issued an urgent appeal to the leaders of all parties and organisations to exercise maximum control and restraint over their followers, to ensure that there is no repetition of this kind of incident and to avoid any action or strategies which can lead to violence.

The time has arrived for the urgent consideration—by the government, the TEC [Transitional Executive Council], the IEC [Independent Electoral Commission] and others—of additional measures or steps which can prevent a repetition of what has happened today and on recent similar occasions. The government intends to discuss this question with the relevant institutions. Obviously such measures or steps should not prevent political parties from campaigning peacefully and democratically.

The state president has expressed his condolences to the families of all those who have been killed.

Azapo Blames IFP for 28 Mar Events

*MB2903081794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0115
GMT 29 Mar 94*

[Report by N. Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg March 28 SAPA—The Azanian Peoples Organisation [Azapo] on Monday blamed the mayhem in Johannesburg earlier in the day on the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], saying its members should return to their senses.

It added, however, that the African National Congress was also to blame for the general political rivalry as both it and the IFP did not adhere to the democracy they

often preached. "The IFP has acted irresponsibly and cowardly by killing innocent black people, especially children and pensioners. The power struggle between the IFP and the ANC is causing many black lives to be lost. What they are doing is not benefiting black people but dividing them," said Azapo Central Wits [Witwatersrand] region Chairman Jeff Seitshiro.

Resistance Movement Comments on Events

MB2903082494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0127 GMT 29 Mar 94

[Report by D. Guy]

[Text] Ventersdorp March 28 SAPA—The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement--AWB] has challenged the Goldstone Commission to search the African National Congress' [ANC] headquarters following Monday's shooting during a Zulu march in Johannesburg.

"In the past he (Mr Justice Richard Goldstone) has not hesitated to raid sensitive military and state installations, and has also not hesitated to condemn white right-wing activists before they have even appeared in court," said a statement by the AWB's Executive Council on Monday evening. It added that the AWB had taken note that peace monitors present had observed that the Zulu march had been peaceful until AK-47-wielding gunmen opened fire without provocation.

"Let today's events be a warning to the world: the proud Zulu nation shall not be subjected to communist domination, either in the form of the ANC or the National Party," the AWB said.

"Likewise the Boer nation will also not rest until it has won freedom in its own land."

Democratic Party Urges End to Violence

MB2903083094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2314 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Report by A. Thomson]

[Text] Johannesburg March 28 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] should stop and consider the catastrophic consequences of their violence, Democratic Party [DP] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] leader Tony Leon said on Monday.

In a statement responding to killings during a Zulu march in the city centre earlier in the day, Mr Leon said: "All parties should now consider the national interest of this country before pushing South Africa over the precipice into a Bosnian-type civil war. It is intolerable that the commercial heartland of South Africa should be paralysed by mass action of this sort. It is equally clear that not enough is being done to foster a breakthrough on the kwaZulu issue, and mob tactics of the type witnessed today take us even further away from a solution."

Mr Leon said the DP understood ANC security guards had taken it upon themselves to fire live ammunition into the crowds and said this was "both illegal and grossly irresponsible".

"Both the IFP and ANC should pull back and consider the catastrophic consequences of their campaign of mutual violence."

31 Killed, 276 Injured in Clashes

MB2903083494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2203 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Text] Johannesburg March 28 SAPA—At least 31 people died in violence in central Johannesburg on Monday and 276 people were injured severely enough to warrant hospital treatment.

A total of 31 bodies related to Monday's violence have been accounted for by the Hillbrow mortuary. At least seven people died in Soweto on Monday, but not all the deaths have been directly linked to the Zulu march on Johannesburg.

Johannesburg and Soweto hospitals treated 276 people for injuries sustained in the running street battles.

National Party Condemns Carnage

MB2903084294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2347 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Report by N. Lewis]

[Text] Pretoria March 28 SAPA—The National Party [NP] has condemned the carnage and mayhem in central Johannesburg on Monday, saying such chaos made an all-inclusive political solution less attainable.

"We deplore the fact that a whole city could be held hostage by political organisations who cannot solve their disputes peacefully and responsibly," said NP director of information Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk. He added, however, there were too many differing viewpoints to form a definite picture of who started the carnage.

Armed Men Seen Entering City 29 Mar

MB2903092794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0843 GMT 29 Mar 94

[Text] Johannesburg March 29 SAPA—Bands of armed men were on Tuesday morning reportedly entering Johannesburg city centre. On Monday a march by tens of thousands of Zulu royalists in the city centre ended in many deaths and hundreds of injuries. Some reports put the death toll at 31.

On Tuesday morning, about 100 men with spears and assegais poured out of a train near Newtown, scattering panicked commuters. Minibus taxis blocked roads into the area and traffic turned back. But the armed men soon vanished. Many Soweto commuters were left stranded again on Tuesday as minibus services came to a halt.

There were unconfirmed reports of another group of armed men moving into the city from Booyens.

An SAP [South African Police] spokesman said police had gone to Newtown. He said police had received reports of South African Communist Party supporters gathering for a march, but details were unclear.

A police search of a train at New Canada railway station on Monday night yielded three AK-47 rifles and 10 pistols. Nine people were arrested.

Zulu King Requests Postponement of Leaders' Meeting

MB2903105894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1048 GMT 29 Mar 94

[Text] Durban March 29 SAPA—Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini has requested a postponement of this week's meeting with State President F. W. de Klerk, African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela and Inkatha's Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

In a faxed letter to Mr de Klerk on Monday, the Zulu monarch said he was experiencing difficulties with the days proposed for the meeting. King Zwelithini said it would be "inappropriate" for him to talk about the future of his kingdom before victims of Monday's violence in Johannesburg were buried. He also expressed fears about an appropriate and safe venue.

The Zulu king further said he was concerned about "commencing very difficult discussions and negotiations during this week which is a holy week in the Christian calendar".

"There is also the fact that the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly has risen until April 7." He proposed that the meeting be postponed until "the week after Easter" provided violence abated sufficiently and simmering anger in Zulu communities subsided.

De Klerk Reacts to King's Request

MB2903111794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 29 Mar 94

[Excerpts] King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus has withdrawn from the meeting of top leaders scheduled for tomorrow and on Thursday. [passage omitted]

A spokesman for the state president's office said in reaction to the king's request that Mr. de Klerk felt that the present situation regarding the violence warranted the holding of the meeting before the weekend. Mr. de Klerk said efforts to hold the summit as soon as possible would continue, and that he was trying to get in touch with King Goodwill about the matter. [passage omitted]

ANC Responds to Postponement Request

MB2903112894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1117 GMT 29 Mar 94

[Report by C. Doonan]

[Text] Durban March 29 SAPA—King Zwelithini said Monday's violence in Johannesburg had "further compounded problems", explaining that his subjects' anger "is such that an early meeting is quite out of the question".

"I must, I think, call for a moratorium on all negotiations about the future of the kingdom until people have been given the opportunity to bury their dead, and until such time as the fierce anger in their breasts has abated somewhat."

The king said he also feared for his safety after Monday's events. His advisors would be reluctant to put their king in the hands of "those whom they believed killed them" and in the hands of a government which had been powerless to do anything to prevent Monday's tragedy.

Reacting to the king's request, a spokesman for the state president's office said Mr de Klerk felt the present situation warranted the holding of the meeting before the weekend. Efforts to hold the summit as soon as possible would continue and Mr de Klerk was trying to get in touch with King Goodwill about the matter, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news quoted the spokesman as saying.

ANC [African National Congress] Spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said his organisation had not been formally notified of the king's requests. Mr Mamoepa said it would be unfortunate if the meeting, scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday, was postponed "given the gravity of the current situation in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] and Natal". He said the situation demanded the leaders meet urgently "to ensure the whole democratic process moves forward".

"It's crucial and critical that all players must be involved... To bring about a stable situation to ensure our people participate freely in the forthcoming elections," he said.

ANC Denounces IFP, De Klerk, Calls For KwaZulu Handover

MB2803211294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2052 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Statement issued by the ANC on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] The government remains passive, De Klerk fiddles while Natal burns! The violence throughout Natal/kwaZulu escalates, while the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] fans the flames. While Chief Minister Buthelezi prattles on about "principles," "sovereignty" and "federalism," his supporters are receiving the hidden sub-text of his message: prevent by all possible means a free and fair

election! Venues for publicly advertised election rallies are being denied to the ANC by gangs of armed Inkatha intruders. Throughout the province, homes of known supporters of Inkatha's opponents are being torched, and their occupants driven to flight by armed IFP gangs. Men, women and children are being gunned down in orchestrated gang attacks and in terrorist 'drive-by' shootings. Buthelezi, the kwaZulu government and kwaZulu Police wash their hands of any responsibility of complicity.

This situation cannot be allowed to continue, it is bringing the province to a state of low-intensity civil war, which is broadening out beyond the provincial borders - vice today's IFP-inspired terror on the Witwatersrand. Here citizens going about their business in central Johannesburg have been terrorised by roaming bands of armed Inkatha gunmen, shooting at random, ANC headquarters at Shell House have come under attack with firearms, and our leaders and administrators besieged; and forced to return fire in self defence. Unknown numbers of people are dead and wounded in this bloody aftermath to what the IFP claimed was a "demonstration of loyalty" to Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Unrestrained IFP gangsterism is destroying the hopes of the majority of our people for our first-ever free vote to determine the nature of our own next government. It is allowing the gangs and bully-boys to disrupt the course of democratic change, and to elevate the rule of the armed mob above the majority will of the whole South African population.

Buthelezi claims to be motivated by high principles of "federalism" and Zulu "sovereignty." Such 'principles' were never in evidence during the years when his power in kwaZulu derived from patronage from the apartheid state. They only emerge now to sanitise his efforts to prevent government power passing finally from the minority NP [National Party] government which installed, upheld and subsidised him in power.

Buthelezi's frenzied opposition to the whole electoral process is not based on principle. It is based purely on expediency and fear. Every public opinion poll taken in the province points conclusively to a decisive election-day defeat for the IFP. That is a verdict substantiated by the hundreds of thousands of Zulus who turned out at last weekend's rallies and marches in Durban and Pietermaritzburg, in support both of the ANC and of the right to vote on April 27th. Buthelezi and the IFP dare not face the verdict of the voters.

On his part, De Klerk claims to be inhibited from action to stabilise the Natal/kwaZulu turmoil, by considerations of caution, and fear of creating worse disorder. His motives too are suspect. He purports to be acting as a responsible head of state. But he also has one eye to advancing the NP election campaign whose main electoral plank is that it can "stop the ANC". Buthelezi's ambitions and De Klerk's run parallel. The vicious IFP campaign of murder and mayhem in Natal is also designed to "stop the ANC".

It is time to call a halt to this conspiracy against the people of Natal and kwaZulu.

There are only four weeks to the election. Neither the thuggery of the IFP nor the indecision and lack of leadership from the government can be allowed to dictate the outcome.

If the government will not act, the TEC [Transitional Executive Council] must. It must act firmly and without delay.

The SADF [South African Defense Force] must now be deployed throughout Natal/kwaZulu in sufficient strength to bring the bandit gangs under control.

All members of the kwaZulu Police [KZP] who have been implicated in or trained in the secret "3rd force" camps identified by the Goldstone Commission, must be immediately disarmed and stood down.

The remaining members of the KZP must be brought under SADF command and control.

All units of the SA Police Internal Stability Units must be withdrawn from the province, and their duties taken on by the SADF and deployed members of the National Peace Keeping Force.

The financial subsidies to the kwaZulu administration should be suspended immediately, until full compliance by the kwaZulu administration with the requirements of the Independent Election Commission [IEC] for free campaigning and voting.

Conditions must now be created to enable the IEC to commence setting up polling stations throughout Natal/kwaZulu, under full protection of the national security forces.

The IFP attempt to frustrate the will of the overwhelming majority of South Africans can not be allowed to continue. The IFP can not be allowed a veto over the rights of all others. The TEC must step in without further delay.

Mandela Receives 'Clean Bill of Health' From Doctor

MB2803145094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1434 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Text] Johannesburg March 28 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela was on Monday given a clean bill of health by prominent Johannesburg medical academic Prof Harry Seftel.

Prof Seftel said he had been authorised to release limited details on Mr Mandela's medical condition.

Mr Mandela's "sore throat" had correctly been diagnosed as laryngitis and the laryngitis had responded to treatment.

Prof Seftel had seen Mr Mandela about 3PM Monday and also gave him a general examination.

The ANC leader was generally "in good physical shape—particularly taking into account his age and punishing schedule".

Mr Mandela had also appeared "very calm" in the face of the violence that broke out in Johannesburg on Monday, the professor said.

Buthelezi Interviewed on Elections 27 Mar

MB2803073994 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1815 GMT 27 Mar 94

[Interview with kwaZulu Chief Minister Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi by SABC announcer Freek Robinson in Ulundi; followed by response by Independent Electoral Commission Chairman Justice Johann Kriegler with SABC announcer Max Du Preez in the Johannesburg studio, from the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Robinson] Before I introduce my questions, introduce a few observations, firstly to say that the questions I'm putting to you are questions that I picked up from various people, to put to you so that we get some clarity. Secondly, I am not in a position to understand Zulu cultural ... culture at its heart, and therefore I would really like you to give us some clarification. Can I start by asking you: If the king says he advises his people not to vote, what does it mean in practice? Does it mean that he is actually ordering them not to vote?

[Buthelezi] No, I think that the king is expressing no more than a dissatisfaction, because in fairness to the king I think that you must recall that on the 17 January we went to see Mr. De Klerk about these concerns and he also saw Mr. de Klerk on 14 February, and also on 1 February—and 14 February and 22 February—and each time he said that he wanted Mr. De Klerk as the de facto and de jure head of state to fix up or to put right that which he asked him to put right as far as the sovereignty of his kingdom is concerned, before the elections, so that therefore, when he speaks like that I think he is saying no more than the fact that he cannot be positive towards elections if elections in fact are removing from the table, these very deep concerns about the monarchy itself as an institution and also about the kingdom of KwaZulu.

[Robinson] But the question specifically that I put to you—let's put it a different way: Would people on the ground, ordinary folk in the street, interpret the king's advice as being actually an order not to vote?

[Buthelezi] Well, he has not put it as an order really, as far as I have heard him, but he says that most of the ... [changes thought] many Zulu people agree with the king—I think many of his subjects agree with him, and therefore, because he believes that if this matter is not sorted out before the elections, which is not just the opinion of the king—I think yesterday in the talks that we had with Mr. de Klerk it seems to me that at long last Mr. de Klerk

himself appreciates that something must be done about this and possibly that a meeting is needed either between himself and the king and Mr. Mandela to try and sort this out as soon as possible, possibly this week, so quite clearly the king is saying to his people, that you know, if there is going to be a unilateral imposition of this 1993 constitution, which doesn't say anything about his kingdom, doesn't say anything about the sovereignty of kwaZulu, shared sovereignty or even full sovereignty, then he means that, therefore, he cannot recommend to them that they should participate in an election which literally expunges the Zulu nation from the South African map.

[Robinson] Let's leave that for a moment. Can I get back to the meeting that you have had with State President de Klerk yesterday. What does it mean when you say jointly that mechanisms will be put in place to ensure free and fair elections? What does it mean?

[Buthelezi] I suppose that it is just another word, of saying that booths will be set up where it is possible—facilities will be made available to the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC]. That's how I understand that to mean.

[Robinson] Does it mean in practice that you are giving your full cooperation in a process to ensure free and fair elections?

[Buthelezi] Well, Freek, from the very word go when the judge came to see me in Ulundi on the 17 of last month, I actually assured him that I regarded it as a democratic right for citizens of South Africa who want to participate in the elections to do so. In the same way the converse of that coin is that those who do not want to participate have a democratic right not to participate, and that has always been my guideline as far as that is concerned, and from the very word go, in fact, I asked the judge on the 17th to set up mechanisms as soon as possible. It was my suggestion, not even his. Therefore, I just don't understand, you know, I am being badgered by the question, will you give him full cooperation, because even the resolution that was passed by the cabinet of kwaZulu, in fact, makes it very, very clear that we have prepared, wherever it was possible to do so, to give the Independent Electoral Commission full cooperation.

[Robinson] But it seems to me, Dr. Buthelezi, on the basis of what the IEC has said, that they did not get the impression that the members of the Legislative Assembly were in the mood to give that cooperation. In fact, they have said, the IEC, that the proceedings had been stage managed to humiliate them.

[Buthelezi] I don't know—anyone with anything between their ears would really have a very low opinion of me and my colleagues to say that we could stage manage any humiliation of the judge and the Independent Electoral Commission. Let me just say, by the way, that I have known the judge for more than 20 years. In fact at one time he represented, as an advocate, the interests of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] when one of our publications was banned by the government, so

therefore, I have always held him in high esteem, and then, let us go to the question of how the judge came to Ulundi. The Judge was here on the 17 February, and then he—suddenly he requested, you know, another meeting with me—not only with me, he wanted a meeting with the king. He wanted a meeting with members of the Assembly. He wanted a meeting with Amakhosi [chiefs]. He wanted a meeting with senior officials of the government. So therefore ...

[Robinson interrupting] Dr. Buthelezi ...

[Buthelezi continuing] So, therefore, I had to put together a meeting where he could deliver a message to all these people, and therefore, the resolution of the cabinet was actually read out to him before others spoke, and to say in those circumstances, when I did just what he wanted by bringing all those people together, that he wanted together, is nothing but sheer poppycock, from my point of view, with all due respect to him.

[Robinson] Dr. Buthelezi, I have been told by our technical staff in Johannesburg that we have limited time but may I at the same time also appeal to our colleagues at FCC [expansion unknown] to try to give us a few extra minutes since we have had these problems. Could I put it to you, now just to come to very practical terms: What are you going to do, to ensure from your side, that your cooperation will mean, in practice, that there will be free and fair elections?

[Buthelezi] Well, the judge asked for facilities from us. He asked for schools. We told him the number of schools that are available to the government will be made available to the Independent Electoral Commission. We made a distinction between those schools which are actually government schools and schools that are actually the property of communities—in our communities, and that, therefore, we have no authority over those. We told the judge that all government buildings, whether it's courts or police stations, that belong to us, we have made available. So all the facilities that he wanted from us, which it was possible for us to make available for election purposes, we said we would make available, so I really don't know what more was expected of us.

[Robinson] Dr. Buthelezi, can I attend to something else: Do you align yourself with the declaration by the king for sovereignty of the Zulu kingdom?

[Buthelezi] Let me say this—the king never raised this subject before when we were trying to negotiate a federal formula, that the self-determination of the Zulu people would be exercised through a federation, but when they failed to deliver that federation, when the king then raised these subjects because he became anxious when realizing that we were being pushed into a unitary state, whereas we came into the Union of South Africa willy nilly, in fact, through the barrel of the gun, therefore, as a loyal subject of the king I said I was disarmed. I think in one interview by the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] TV I said that I was completely disarmed when the federation was rejected, because

what can I say to the king when he says—what about my future? What about the [words indistinct] as an institution? What about the kingdom of KwaZulu institution, because after all, KwaZulu was a sovereign state, was an independent sovereign state and which was not ordained by God that we should be part of one South Africa. But all along I have always said myself that history had made us that and that, therefore, I preferred a system where we could continue to be part of South Africa.

[Robinson] Now, can I put it, since you quoted it in those terms, that you said in an interview earlier, some years ago that there is nothing ordained by God which forces apartheid and the ideals for self-determination on human society. At the time you were actually very scathing about the idea of self-determination.

[Buthelezi] I was talking about self-determination as spelled out by the apartheid regime. I mean self-determination is recognized by the United Nations. I was not talking about self ... [pauses] Self-determination is not something, you know, that I regarded this day, but in that context it was the self-determination through the ideology of apartheid.

[Robinson] Could I put it to you Doctor, with great respect, some people say the mere fact that the king has proclaimed freedom and sovereignty for the Zulu kingdom is in fact a device to ensure for himself, and for you as his Prime Minister, continued power without contesting elections.

[Buthelezi] The king doesn't need to contest an election. The king doesn't have to beg for his sovereignty—or sovereignty of his state or of his people from anyone. The king doesn't need to do that. The king—in fact that sovereignty is not compared by any person because we were a sovereign people, and when now you come and say that well, now we are putting right that what was wrong, by allowing everyone in the country to be free, to decide what form of state he wants, the king has every right to do so, and it's nonsensical to say, to suggest that, you know, the king is doing this to ensure power for himself and so on, I mean, there are kingdoms right on the border of KwaZulu, one in Lesotho and one in Swaziland, of nations that we respect very much but which are smaller than the Zulu nation, now if we take the absence of any federation, the king has every right to say that he wants to know what sort of future that he and his people will have.

[Robinson] Thank you Dr. Buthelezi, unfortunately I'm being told by the people in Johannesburg that we don't have any more time, but I would like to continue our conversation and record it so that we can still broadcast it at a later stage. Thank you very much for your cooperation, and I pass over to Johannesburg.

[Du Preez] Judge Kriegler, a quick reaction from you on what Mr. Buthelezi had said.

[Kriegler] I heard what chief minister said. I didn't hear what I wanted to hear, namely, that there will be real, meaningful, on the ground cooperation—ostensible

cooperation, protestations of willingness, simply will not enable us to do our job, and I'm appealing to the chief minister, and I hope Freek Robinson can record it in the rest of the evening, that they will settle down and talk real business to us and not have ostensible cooperation and actual frustration.

[Du Preez] Thank you Mr. Justice Kriegler. That's it for tonight.

South African Press Review for 28 Mar

MB2803144594

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

ANC Instigates kwaZulu Showdown—"KwaZulu is heading, we are afraid, for a showdown instigated by the ANC [African National Congress] and its allies," points out the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 25 March. Justice Kriegler, chairman of the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), "whose visits to Bophuthatswana preceded the toppling of Mr Mangope, has descended on Ulundi to demand the cooperation of the kwaZulu Government in the running of the election." "Clearly the ANC is plotting what it calls a popular uprising to get rid of Chief Buthelezi; the government is sending more troops into Natal in case of trouble; Mr Justice Kriegler is intent on getting the election run the TEC [Transitional Executive Council] way, and Chief Buthelezi and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] are making concessions, but not enough to stave off intervention" from the TEC.

THE STAR

Zwelithini Can Establish Cooperation in Kwazulu—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 28 March in a page 14 editorial believes the "dire situation in kwaZulu/Natal has come about primarily because Buthelezi and his Cabinet will not use their power to ensure a free vote and a free boycott. The chief minister's reassurances to the contrary are mocked by armed supporters occupying stadiums; the situation is untenable. Something is going to have to give, and the question is not whether an election will take place in the province, but at what cost." THE STAR believes Zulu King Zwelithini can establish the "requisite degree of stability and co-operation" in kwaZulu "if he were to make an independent and visionary intervention, persuading his subjects to allow those who want to vote to do so freely, and those who wish to stay away to exercise the same freedom of choice, peacefully."

BUSINESS DAY

TEC Must Intervene 'Legally' in Kwazulu Issue—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 28 March in a page 6 editorial says "KwaZulu seems likely to have freedom

imposed on it this week. The question will be whether government and the Transitional Executive Council can do so legally and relatively peacefully before ANC revolutionaries do it for them." "It is probably too much to hope that the TEC will admonish ANC leaders for their increasingly militant threats to take matters into their own hands. It is not just the hotheads in the ANC Natal leadership who are threatening to overthrow KwaZulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi. And Cyril Ramaphosa, the ANC's senior TEC representative who announced the decision to depose the Bophuthatswana administration, leaves no room for doubt that the ANC's demand is free political activity or else." BUSINESS DAY believes Buthelezi's continued rule in the "kwaZulu homeland will depend on the degree to which he, his administration and his party assist the democratic process." However, securing political freedom in Natal should be through orders "given by civil authority, not militants and revolutionaries."

Eroded Police Morale, Need for Restructuring—"Police morale is being eroded on two fronts—at the top, where long-serving, mostly right-wing officers worry about their future under a new government, and in the lower ranks, where policemen are frequently killed or injured in the many-sided political conflict," notes a second editorial on the same page. Now, if the Goldstone interim report implicating senior policemen in gun running and hit squad activities are upheld by the international inquiry, "the way will be open for a purge and substantial restructuring." In the restructuring there are "strong reasons to support the suggestion by Institute of Defence Policy executive director Jakkie Cilliers that the police's public order function should be transferred to a separate arm of the new national defence force. The SAP [South African Police] can then devote itself to community policing and fighting crime, which have been badly neglected because of the force's quasi-military role in the political turmoil."

SOWETAN

De Klerk Must Take Necessary Steps in Kwazulu Issue—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 28 March in a page 12 editorial says President de Klerk is "naive" to believe the mere assurances of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi will ensure free and fair elections in kwaZulu and the rest of Natal. "The IFP's political options have been reduced to the far-fetched concept of a sovereign Zulu kingdom and the hope that international mediation would deliver on its constitutional demands. A successful poll in Natal next month would mean a guaranteed ANC victory and a power shift away from Ulundi. The wrecking of the elections in Natal is therefore an imperative for the IFP." "De Klerk's political dilemma is understandable. He does not want to be seen as a pawn in an alleged ANC scheme to make kwaZulu ungovernable. His responsibilities as head of Government, however, demand that he takes the necessary steps to ensure free and fair elections and end the bloodshed in Natal."

Angola

Miranda Meets DPKR Counterpart; Notes Talks Collapse

MB2903071994 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Joao Miranda has admitted in Luanda that the talks may have collapsed due to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] demands. Minister Joao Miranda said that UNITA's behavior—which hinges solely on its greed for ministerial portfolios—shows that it wants to continue war because it is not ready for democratic coexistence.

[Begin Miranda recording] The talks are at a crucial point, at this stage, because they face the risk of collapsing. That is because UNITA is neither collaborating nor interested in an immediate end to the war. Decidedly, what it is in fact interested in are the ministerial portfolios that it has been demanding. UNITA presents those demands merely as a (?hobby), but it seeks greater goals, namely to create a space for itself because it is not ready to live in a democracy. [end recording]

Deputy Foreign Minister Joao Miranda said this when he met Pak Myong-ku, his DPRK counterpart, whom he briefed on the postelectoral crisis in Angola. The visiting DPRK is scheduled to be in this country for a few days, during which he will meet Angolan officials to get acquainted with the situation in the country. He will be obtaining that information from officials such as Johnny Pinnock Eduardo, secretary of state for cooperation; Media Minister Hendrick Vaal Neto; and Lopo do Nascimento, secretary general of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

Beye Proposes Move to Next Point of Lusaka Agenda

MB2903074594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 29 Mar 94

[Text] In Lusaka, UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye, has decided to leave behind the controversial point of the division of ministerial portfolios between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and to move on to the last point on the agenda, concerning the conclusion of the electoral process. However, this alternative proposed by the representative of the UN secretary general in Angola does not seem likely to save the talks from collapse, even though a plenary meeting might occur today. Pedro Manuel, our correspondent in the Zambian capital, reports:

[Begin Manuel recording] Good morning, dear listeners. The negotiating sides may meet again today to discuss the document drawn up by the mediators and observers concerning the conclusion of the electoral process. Yesterday, the mediators decided to move on to the issue of

the conclusion of the electoral process. Given that no understanding has been reached on it so far, the issue of the country's governance will be taken up again at a later stage. The mediators delivered their document on the conclusion of the electoral process to the two sides yesterday. The negotiators proceeded to analyze that document and may present their responses today.

However, there is talk that UNITA disagrees with UN Special Representative Blondin Beye's idea to drop the matter of governance for the time being and move on to the conclusion of the electoral process. It is said that UNITA is not ready to discuss that issue at this stage. In the interim, let us wait and see what the likely official response will be.

Within the context of discussions on the conclusion of the electoral process, the negotiators are supposed to put down on paper all the steps they would like taken concerning the second round of the presidential elections. [end recording]

Wrapup of UNITA Radio Reports, Clashes, Activities

77 MPLA Soldiers Killed in Menongue

MB2803125294 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Gato Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Text] Despite the awesome offensive that the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] have launched throughout Angolan territory, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] remains committed to the Lusaka peace talks. Inside Angola, though, it is war that is uppermost on the minds of Eduardo dos Santos' men, the only career they have been able to follow.

For Menongue, here in Cuando Cubango Province, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] chief has ordered his troops to attack FAPLA's defense lines around Menongue. However, the courageous Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] have responded. According to a senior officer on the Menongue Front, the FALA forces will continue to defend their gains and force the MPLA-PT to understand that it is no more than a paper tiger and that it will not achieve anything through the force of arms. Dino Jorge, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in Menongue, reports:

[Begin Jorge recording] In addition to targeting UNITA-controlled areas, the principal aim of that MPLA-PT offensive is to take Cuchi District. The enemy had advanced along three lines, with other units supporting them. It also enjoys cover from the FAPLA air force, which has been flying in from Lubango to bomb indiscriminately districts, communes, and villages. [end recording]

On 25 March, the FAPLA forces tried to attack Cuchi District, but they were halted by the glorious FALA

forces, who kept them under intense fire when they tried to cross Chitato River, along the road between Menongue and Cuele. One hour of intense fire was enough to put Eduardo dos Santos' military adventurers on hasty flight, leaving 77 soldiers killed on the ground, including Major Americo, commander of the 2d Battalion of FAPLA's 15th Regiment. Our forces also captured assorted war materiel. Dino Jorge reports:

[Begin Jorge recording] Our forces captured 28 weapons, including 21 AK rifles, four PKM submachine guns, three RPG-7 rocket launchers, six RPG-7 shells, 4,000 rounds of ammunition for AK weapons, 1,000 rounds of ammunition for PKM submachine guns, and assorted documentation. We will be back with more details. [end recording]

Air Raids Reported in Lunda Sul Province

*MB2803140294 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Mar 94*

[Excerpt] Lunda Sul Province is also beset by a scenario of war, but here the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] air force combat fighters have taken the lead in massacres against peaceful and defenseless civilians. (Muti Iakavela), our correspondent in the area, reports:

[Begin (Iakavela) recording] At 1700 and 2200 on 25 March, Antonov aircraft and South African-made Puma helicopters of the MPLA-PT air force bombed Cuilo District, an area inhabited by civilians, killing 15 children and wounding a number of people. People who survived said, quote, Jose Eduardo dos Santos is no patriot. He is a merciless assassin, unquote. [passage omitted] [end recording]

FAPLA, Riot Police Clash

*MB2803140394 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Mar 94*

[Text] The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party's [MPLA-PT] Riot Police engaged in intense fighting in Lunda Norte Province's Lucapa District, 150 km west [as heard] of Dundo, on 25, 26, and 27 March. At least 15 MPLA-PT soldiers and many civilians were killed in the clashes. According to sources quoted by the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in Lunda Norte Province, the cause of those clashes was that Riot Police agents had been diverting international aid and selling it at exorbitant prices on the black market for their own benefit.

UNITA, MPLA Suspend Talks in Lusaka

*LD2803190294 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in
Portuguese 1800 GMT 28 Mar 94*

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] have suspended their talks in

Lusaka. According to a source at the talks, the measure was taken to avoid a total break down in the negotiations between the two sides. There is disagreement on five fundamental points and, to avoid a break down, they have suspended the negotiations.

Peace Talks Resume in Lusaka

*MB2803193794 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Mar 94*

[Text] After the usual weekend break, the Angolan peace talks resumed in the Zambian capital today. It has become increasingly difficult to know what is going on in Lusaka because the information blackout [preceding word in English] has become more rigorous. Information from diplomatic sources reveal the mediator could ask the parties to bypass the discussions on the country's administration to the last point which is connected with elections. According to such sources, only after the conclusion of these discussions, would the parties resume discussions on the important point of the country's administration, within the framework of national reconciliation. Malian-born mediator Alioune Blondin Beye renewed his appeal to the negotiating parties to achieve a lasting peace as soon as possible.

More on Peace Talks

*MB2803203194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in
Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Mar 94*

[Text] The negotiating crisis continues in Lusaka, Zambia, although the negotiating teams from the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] held a plenary session today. In his continued efforts to prevent a break in the peace talks, mediator Alioune Blondin Beye decided to move to the last point on the working agenda—the conclusion of the electoral process, which is viewed as a less polemical topic. All the same, the Black Cockerel's delegation does not seem ready to give its views on the issue. Our correspondent Pedro Manuel reports.

Good evening. The conclusion of the electoral process is being examined here in Lusaka. At a plenary session held here this morning, the mediator presented to the negotiating teams his views regarding the conclusion of the electoral process. This afternoon, the government team was examining the mediator's document and it will probably give a reply tomorrow.

There are people who say, however, that UNITA is already contesting the mediator's views. It does not want to discuss this issue now, because it says it is not ready to do so. The conclusion of the electoral process is the last point on the working agenda of this round of peace talks.

This does not mean, however, that agreements have been reached on all previous points. Alioune Blondin Beye decided to move forward and discuss the issue connected with the electoral process, while a formula is being sought to resolve the issue connected with the country's

administration [words indistinct] to discuss all steps to be taken for the holding of the second round of presidential elections.

During the debates on the conclusion of the electoral process, the negotiators could reach an agreement on the date of the second round of presidential elections.

Other MPLA Operations Noted

*MB2903052494 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Mar 94*

[Text] Another military offensive by troops from the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] and mercenaries failed in Cuanza Sul Province. The Futungo de Belas troops had tried to recapture Quibala District, under the full control of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. According to Kapula Ndanda, correspondent for the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan], the MPLA-PT mounted from Conde a large-scale offensive from three points: Gabela, Ebo, and Waco-Kungo. The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] have already inflicted heavy defeats on the MPLA troops since the beginning of the clashes in Waco-Kungo. Kapula Ndanda reports from Cuanza Sul. [passage indistinct]

In Menongue District, Cuando Cubango Province, Jose Eduardo dos Santos' troops carried out military actions with the aim of winning Cuchi District on 25 March and penetrating FALA defensive lines on the outskirts of Menongue. Vorgan correspondent in the region Abilio Jorge said the reply by the Angolan people's armed wing, FALA, was quick. They killed 77 soldiers from the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], including Major Americo, commander of the second battalion of the 15th [words indistinct], and captured a quantity of war materiel, including 21 AK's, four PKM's, three RPG-7's, six RPG-7 shells, tens of thousands of rounds of ammunitions and a number of documents. When carrying out the operations, FAPLA forces were supported by fighter planes coming from Lubango, which killed many civilians and destroyed villages and communes.

In Cuanza Sul Province, Eduardo dos Santos' regime has been killing defenseless civilians as a result of bombings

by the Futungo de Belas aircraft. According to our correspondent Muti Yakivela, the MPLA-PT air force made up of Antonovs and South African-made Puma helicopters, indiscriminately bombed the residents of Cuio District at 1700 and 2200 on 22 March. The people killed include 12 innocent children. In the face of this tragic situation, the Angolan people ask Eduardo dos Santos what kind of democracy does he want to establish in the country with the massacre of innocent civilians and opposition sympathizers with savage bombings carried out by fighter aircraft?

New MPLA Offensive on Cuanza Sul

*MB2903071094 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 29 Mar 94*

[Text] The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] have begun yet another military offensive in Cuanza Sul Province. Joint forces of the Futungo de Belas regime and mercenaries tried to take Quibala District, which is under the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] effective control. Capalandanda, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in the area, reports that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] forces launched a major offensive along three lines—Gabela, Ebo, and Waku Kungo—from the area of Conde. Since the fighting erupted in the area of Waku Kungo, the FAPLA forces have already suffered heavy losses at the hands of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA].

Capalandanda gives us a preliminary report from Cuanza Sul Province:

[Begin Capalandanda recording] [Words indistinct] this is a preliminary balance of the losses incurred by the enemy forces up to (?28) March. One (?BMP-1) was destroyed and 46 FAPLA soldiers were killed. Our forces also captured two 76-mm cannons, one 85-mm cannon, and two [name indistinct] vehicles captured [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Under the command of Lieutenant General Antas, the FAPLA forces have been suffering serious military defeats in Cuanza Sul Province. Hundreds of MPLA-PT soldiers are fleeing to the areas they have come from.

Cote d'Ivoire

President, Cameroonian Minister Discuss Bakassi Issue

AB2703172094 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 2000 GMT 26 Mar 94

[Text] The head of state, President Henri Konan Bedie, granted an audience late this morning to a Cameroonian President Paul Biya's special envoy. The envoy is Cameroon's culture minister, who brought a personal message from President Biya to President Henri Konan Bedie. Noufe Nabi brings you this report:

[Nabi] Foreign affairs Minister Essy Amara and the Cameroonian ambassador to Cote d'Ivoire were present at the audience, which lasted about 30 minutes. Talks during the audience centered mainly on the Bakassi Peninsula border conflict between Cameroon and Nigeria. Professor Joseph-Marie Bipoun Woum, President Biya's envoy, reaffirmed Cameroon's claim to ownership of the Bakassi Peninsula, and hoped that the current problem would be resolved peacefully.

[Begin Woum recording] Yes, Cameroon is confident of its rightful claim to this peninsula, and is engaged in the search for a solution to this problem by peaceful means. We advocate a peaceful solution to the conflict through regional and international intermediaries, as our claim over this peninsula is backed by a series of documents and legal instruments which date as far back as 1885 [words indistinct]. In all we have a total of 23 legal documents, including [word indistinct] protocols, agreements, declarations, and other documents established by our joint border commissions. So, these legal instruments cannot be disputed today and we are ready to defend them wherever necessary to back our legal claims. Naturally, in view of the broad outlook and global experience of President Henri Bedie, as well as the friendly and fraternal relations that have always existed between our two countries since their respective independence, Cameroon hopes that Cote d'Ivoire will contribute to efforts to find a peaceful solution to this conflict. [end recording]

Prime Minister Presents General Economic Policy

AB2803143094 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 2000 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Daniel Kablan Duncan was present this morning before the deputies at the National Assembly, where he presented the guidelines for the government's economic policy. Lazare Aka Saye has the details:

[Begin recording] [Saye] [passage omitted] The National Assembly's second extraordinary session for 1994 began this morning in Abidjan. The session was summoned by its speaker, Charles Boza Donwahi, at President Henri Konan Bedie's request. Three main items are among those on the agenda for the session: A bill amending the

1993 budget bill, the 1994 general operating budget bill, and the 1994 Special Investment and Equipment Budget Bill. These three bills will be examined by the institution's economic and financial commission on 24 March. [passage omitted]

In his address, the speaker called on the government to reflect and act pragmatically, taking into account the present situation. According to him, the current situation is marked by, among other things, the CFA franc devaluation, a thorough revision of the tax system, rigorous management of state's affairs as a good head of family, and a reduction in unemployment through the reactivation of small- and medium-scale enterprises. It is also marked by the insertion of youth into the economy and the need to implement social measures to alleviate the concerns of workers, households, and the neediest in the social strata. These are the many real concerns to which the prime minister responded this morning in his statement on government economic policy for the years ahead. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Duncan recording] I will not forget the support brought by the National Assembly to the major economic and financial reforms which I presented on behalf of the government as minister in charge of economy, finance, and planning. By passing the bills related to these reforms, the National Assembly demonstrated its willingness to support our country's recovery efforts. Once again, I thank it for its support. It is in my capacity as prime minister and head of government that I am making today's policy statement to the National Assembly. On this occasion, I would once again like to say how honored I feel in assuming this responsibility, which was entrusted to me by President Henri Konan Bedie. It is under his highly enlightened leadership that the government's action was initiated, and it is already marking the country's life and giving a new impetus to our national policy. The change in the CFA franc exchange rate, the backup measures that have been taken, and the signing of the treaty creating the West African Economic and Monetary Union have deeply influenced our country's economic environment.

The government has adopted guidelines for the policy it is implementing, and I propose to explain the highlights of this policy to the deputies who, in fact, represent our compatriots at the National Assembly. Our policy is based on the reinforcement of national cohesion through solidarity and security, the continuation of a foreign policy whose uniqueness lies in seeking solutions through dialogue, in the implementation of a liberal economic policy which is resolutely aimed at restoring balance and sound, lasting growth. Peace, dialogue, fraternity, tolerance, solidarity, security, and balanced, lasting growth are in short the watchwords of our policy, the implementation of which I will strive to explain.

I will cover four sections concerning the consolidation of our economic and financial situation. The first section deals with our economic situation—the change in the CFA franc exchange rate and the restoration of our

economy's competitiveness, the restoration of public finance, the regularization of payments for domestic and external debts, and the resumption of investments. In order to make you understand the true importance of such a substantial change, I would like to briefly recall our past economic situation. What kind of economic situation have we had in the past? After years of progress, our economy, as each of us knows, was seriously disrupted—important reforms were initiated to correct the situation. Cote d'Ivoire has been going through a difficult economic situation since the end of the 1980's, for reasons which are well known. Those reasons are: Deteriorating terms of trade, unstable exchange and interest rates, and internal management shortcomings which came to light after the economic boom was over.

The economic crisis was marked by a halt in growth, a sharp decline in state finances, dwindling revenues, a reduction in remunerated employment, a fall in public and private investments—which accelerated the downward trend in economic activities—and our economy's lack of competitiveness. The imbalances in our foreign accounts and in our state revenues prompted the drawing up of adjustment programs aimed at putting an end to this situation and correcting our structural shortcomings. These programs, initiated as early as 1981, involved the reorganization of the public sector, which underwent a shakeup; and the capital budget, which was drastically reduced. Unfortunately, as the world economic situation continued to deteriorate, we were obliged to pursue and expand our adjustment policy.

The program implemented in 1990 as part of the renovated institutions strove to reinforce the adjustment measures already taken and to widen the scope of reform. That program was comprised of two aspects. The first one was the stabilization of state revenues, which has almost been achieved as the budget, which showed a 224-billion-CFA franc deficit in 1989, was balanced in 1992. The second aspect comprised significant structural reforms aimed at favoring the return of growth. This is a very important element, because it enables our country to benefit rapidly from the new exchange rate of the CFA franc, coupled with comprehensive reforms in our economy and institutions.

Let me mention rapidly the main programs which were affected. They are the energy program, whose management was reorganized to create conditions for its development; the water system; the financial sector, which restored the solvency of our banks, put our insurance companies into order, and gave new impetus to the Abidjan Stock Exchange. Other programs initiated include human resources, which we are promoting by providing considerable support for the rehabilitation of the health and education sectors; the restoration of economic competitiveness, mainly on the basis of market rather than controlled prices; the liberalization of domestic and international trade; the easing up of labor laws, the granting of a more flexible tax package with a reduction from 50 to 35 percent in taxes on profit

margins; the extension of the scope of the value-added tax with the abolition of taxes on services—except those affecting bank interests; and a reduction from 11.5 to 2.5 percent in 1993 in the taxes on salaries paid to Ivorian workers.

Under the 1994 draft budget, we are proposing that these taxes be completely abolished. Also abolished are other taxes such as the tourism development tax and a number of registration fees. Our relentless efforts to harmonize the tariff system by reducing the rates or streamlining docking duties has thus specifically benefited the importation of inputs for agriculture and textile industry, as well as for the chemical and metal industries. All these tax measures represent a revenue loss of more than 70 billion CFA francs, which demonstrates the significant support given to the manufacturing sector, and the sizable efforts required to offset the loss to state revenues. [end recording]

Liberia

'At Least 80' Reported Dead in ULIMO Rival Clashes

AB2803192194 Paris AFP in English 1851 GMT
28 Mar 94

[Text] Tubmanburg, Liberia, March 28 (AFP)—At least 80 people died in three days of fighting between rival clans of the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO) in this town 60 kilometres (35 miles) north of Monrovia.

The town was quiet Monday [28 March] following the clashes between Krahn and Mandingos which erupted Friday and raged around the headquarters of ULIMO, one of Liberia's armed factions. Some sporadic automatic weapons fire was audible from the bush nearby around mid-day. Forces loyal to ULIMO leader Alhaji Koromah had regained control of the town after Krahn, loyal to ULIMO military commander General Roosevelt Johnson, seized control from Kromah's Mandingo supporters following a dawn attack on Friday.

The final toll of the fighting could be much higher, with many decomposing bodies uncounted and strewn the streets of the town centre and outlying districts.

The Krahn and Mandingos are the two major ethnic groups within ULIMO.

Earlier this month a series of violent incidents between ULIMO members of the two rival clans left around 200 dead.

Further on ULIMO Infighting

AB2803211194 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 28 Mar 94

[From "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There is no end in sight at the moment to the infighting at the top of Liberia's ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] faction. Earlier tonight the Mandingo leader, Alhaji Koromah, denied claims by his Krahn rival Roosevelt Johnson that Koromah's supporters have been driven out of their stronghold at Tubmanburg.

The allegations made on this program yesterday followed hard on the heels of claims that Johnson had joined forces with Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] faction, which have also been denied. And the ULIMO split has become the latest headache for Liberia's newly installed Transitional Council and for the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group] peacekeeping force. Our Monrovia correspondent Ni Nartey Alison has just been to Tubmanburg to check the claims for himself. He telexed us this report [read by announcer]:

In Tubmanburg, ULIMO fighters loyal to Alhaji Koromah walked the streets brandishing assault rifles, and the odor of dead bloated bodies fills the air. Mohamed Dumbuya, Koromah's military chief told me: We are in complete control of this town and if Johnson claims he controls Tubmanburg let him come to visit his men. The town is virtually deserted with the few remaining residents holed up indoors as fighters strut along the streets. The city is also full of mass graves and the stench of decomposed bodies is virtually everywhere.

According to Dumbuya, each mass grave contains five bodies of dissidents and some civilians caught in cross-fire during fighting in Tubmanburg last Friday [25 March]. Dumbuya claimed that over 200 Krahn forces were trapped and killed during the battle. He said Johnson will pay the price of those who have died since March 6 when the fighting started. He claimed that 200 Mandingos were killed last week in Kakata and Bong Mine, a mining city 30 miles east of Tubmanburg, by Krahn forces. One Mandingo commander who identified himself only as Kolut told me: I sense that the Krahns will break away. This is why in the area I control, I reduce the number of Krahn men to 15. In fact, by now they are slaves. They are on my farm.

Meanwhile, more than 60 women, children, and young boys who fled the fighting last Friday have been rescued from hideouts in the surrounding forest.

Council of State To Ask ECOMOG To Halt 'Carnage'

AB2903103594 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 29 Mar 94

[Text] The Council of State has declared its intention to appeal to the West African peace monitoring group ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to swiftly move into conflict areas to stop the carnage if current hostilities are not halted. Addressing a cross-section of citizens of Bomi, Grand Cape Mount, and Lower Lofa Counties

in the palace of the executive mansion yesterday, the chairman of the Council of State, Professor David Kpomakpor, said since ECOMOG has the peace enforcement power under the Cotonou Accord, the subregional force can exercise this power to prevent an escalation of hostilities.

Prof. Kpomakpor, in his statement, expressed dismay over the continued fighting between the warring factions which, he noted, is claiming more innocent lives. He said it was disheartening for the factions to [words indistinct] hostilities after the signing of the cease-fire accord and the seating of the Transitional Government. The LNTG [Liberian National Transitional Government] chairman declared that the current fighting in Liberia was an exercise in futility and must be brought to an immediate halt. Prof. Kpomakpor emphasized that the Council of State will meet ECOMOG and ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] to discuss relevant matters pertaining to the current fighting in some political subdivisions of the country, following which appropriate actions will be taken. We have now reached a point in our history when Liberians must put aside all differences and resolve to work together in realizing the [word indistinct] aspirations of our people, Chairman Kpomakpor said.

On their part the citizens expressed concern over the prevailing rift among elements of the defunct [as heard] ULIMO in their area. The citizens are, therefore, calling on the State Council to ensure the speedy deployment of ECOMOG troops there. The citizens observed that the internal conflict in ULIMO borders on ethnic matters and requested the council to convene a meeting of the chiefs, elders, and leaders of the ethnic groups involved—the Krahns and Mandingos—to prevail on those fighting to stop the (?killing) and surrender their arms to ECOMOG. [passage indistinct]

Johnson Explains ULIMO Fighting, Denies NPFL Support

AB2703214494 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 27 Mar 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Fighting around ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] headquarters in Tubmanburg has put the Liberian peace process in serious jeopardy in the last few days, with plans to set up a transition council and to demobilize the warring factions being dealt a serious blow. The fighting appears to have been between two ULIMO factions—one under Alhaji Koromah and supported by the Mandingo people; the other by Krahns, led by ULIMO's military wing chairman, Roosevelt Johnson. But there have also been reports that Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] forces were also involved in the fighting on Roosevelt Johnson's side. Well, today we spoke to

Roosevelt Johnson himself, and on the line to Monrovia, Audrie Brown asked him what he knew about the fighting:

[Begin recording] [Johnson] Well, the fighting started early yesterday morning and died down in the evening.

[Brown] And, how many people were involved in this fighting?

[Johnson] Roughly, 2,000 something men went in to rescue the people there.

[Brown] Who are the people they went to rescue?

[Johnson] The relatives. The relatives and some other soldiers that were being held hostage there.

[Brown] What kind of losses did your side sustain?

[Johnson] Well, only two soldiers got wounded on the leg and they have been treated now in Bong Mines, and a few days ago my mother was slaughtered together with my two kids and my sister.

[Brown] You lost your mother and your children in this fighting?

[Johnson] Well, it was not actually in the fighting. They were coming to Tubmanburg, and they were captured by some of the Mandingo soldiers and they were slaughtered.

[Brown] So in this fighting your side are, I understand, Krahn soldiers and you are fighting Mandingos. Why are you fighting now? What is behind the latest fighting, this fighting that started on Friday [25 March]?

[Johnson] Well, it is because the Mandingo people, the few Mandingo people who are loyal to Koromah, continue to kill innocent people. Once you cannot speak Mandingo, they kill you.

[Brown] So when did they kill innocent people?

[Johnson] They have been killing them for the past three weeks, because as Koromah said we did not vote for Sheriff to become chairman on the Council, so that annoyed them and this is the reason why they have started disarming all other tribes, you know, within ULIMO, and that's when they started killing.

[Brown] Now, there are reports that you are fighting with Charles Taylor's NPFL. Can you confirm this?

[Johnson] This is not true. The information is completely misleading. I have had no connection with Taylor to get men from Taylor, or whatsoever connection. I don't have any connection with Taylor. The men that are fighting are purely ULIMO soldiers, and not only Krahn. What happened we.... [pauses] In the ULIMO we have all tribes there, and those soldiers that went in were not only Krahn. We have Grebo; we have Bassa, and other tribes mix with them.

[Brown] So are you in control of Tubmanburg now?

[Johnson] Definitely not. [as heard] Yes. I can tell you that my men on grounds now in Tubmanburg.

[Brown] If you have captured Tubmanburg, what have you done with the people who supported Alhaji Koromah who were still there?

[Johnson] Look, it is not our intention to kill anybody. Okay? So, even when we are fighting with NPFL, when we capture the NPFL soldiers we don't kill them. So I don't see why I should capture anybody from Alhaji Koromah's side and kill them. But the only thing is we had to move in militarily to bring the situation under control.

[Brown] So have you taken them prisoner?

[Johnson] Those that I have captured, yes, they are prisoners.

[Brown] So where do you go from now? You say you have captured Tubmanburg. Do you now want Alhaji Koromah to step down as the leader of ULIMO and you be leader or you choose another leader, or what do you want now?

[Johnson] We will decide that at a later date. We have to meet our men and listen to them, and listen to their suggestions before we can make comments on such a thing.

[Brown] So where is Alhaji Koromah now?

[Johnson] I understand he went to Guinea.

[Brown] And the rest of the ULIMO leadership, were they in Tubmanburg when the fighting started, and have you taken them prisoner?

[Johnson] They are in hiding. [end recording]

Koromah Denies Johnson Allegations

AB2803181694 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 28 Mar 94

[From the the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Alhaji Koromah, the Mandingo leader of the ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] faction in Liberia, has responded fiercely to allegations made on this program yesterday by his Krahn rival, Roosevelt Johnson. Johnson claimed to have driven Koromah's supporters out of their stronghold at Tubmanburg. It is the latest chapter in the squabble between the two men which held up the formation of the Liberian Transitional Council. Johnson and the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] leader, Charles Taylor, have been accused of joining forces in order to oust Alhaji Koromah. Both have denied the accusation and Roosevelt Johnson even claims that members of his family have been killed. Last night, Alhaji Koromah, who is visiting Guinea, responded with a completely different version of events. From Conakry, Foday Fofona, telexed this report. [read by announcer]

Alhaji Koromah vigorously denied claims by Roosevelt Johnson that forces loyal to him captured Tubmanburg, headquarters of ULIMO, over the weekend. Speaking at his home in Conakry last night, Koromah told me that he was thoroughly embarrassed that Roosevelt Johnson was using ULIMO fighters to kill each other. Koromah said that Roosevelt Johnson had been amassing arms and ammunition for some time and had moved his wife and children from Tubmanburg to Monrovia for safety. He said: It is a big lie that his mother had been killed. As of yesterday afternoon, his mother was very much alive in a town called Lofa Bridge. Visibly worried, Koromah told me: It is unfortunate that Johnson has become an agent of Charles Taylor and tried to use the Krahn tribe as a cover for his connections with the NPFL.

ULIMO's Roosevelt Claims Control of Tubmanburg

*AB2603182294 Paris AFP in French 1642 GMT
26 Mar 94*

[Text] Monrovia, 26 Mar (AFP)—The fighting which broke out on 25 March in Tubmanburg (60 km north of Monrovia) between rival ethnic groups of the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia [ULIMO, a Liberian armed faction], continued today. This disclosure was made to AFP by the head of ULIMO's Military high command, General Roosevelt Johnson, who described heavy losses on both sides.

The fighting is between the movement's two main ethnic groups, the Mandingos, who support ULIMO leader Alhaji Koromah, and the Krahn, who are loyal to Gen. Johnson.

Gen. Johnson and his supporters launched a dawn attack on 25 March on Tubmanburg, the ULIMO headquarters, which he claims he has taken control of.

"We have total control over Tubmanburg and are currently dislodging the remnants of the Mandingo fighters who are still hiding there," Gen. Johnson stated.

According to him, the attack launched on Tubmanburg at dawn on 25 March aimed at preventing the Mandingos, Alhaji Koromah's supporters, from killing Krahn and other tribal group members.

These accusations were denied today by Major Sekou Kromah, a close associate of Alhaji Koromah. He also denied that Johnson has taken control of Tubmanburg and stated that "fighting is continuing there."

At the beginning of March, a series of clashes between the Krahn and Mandingos led to the death of about 200 ULIMO troops.

UN's Opande on ULIMO Factional Fighting in Tubmanburg

*AB2603212794 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 26 Mar 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The formation of the transitional government in Liberia is now long over and is in danger of becoming unstuck altogether as a split in the ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] widens. There have been reports of fighting around ULIMO's headquarters in Tubmanburg between Mandingos backing Koromah and the Krahn supporting Johnson. We received reports yesterday that Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] was also involved in the battle of Tubmanburg in support of Roosevelt Johnson's Krahn wing of ULIMO, something Charles Taylor himself has strongly denied. Over there the UN called us up to give us their version of events. On the line to Monrovia, Audrey Brown asked General Daniel Opande, chief UN observer in Liberia, whether he could, in fact, confirm that NPFL forces had been involved in the fighting around Tubmanburg.

[Begin recording] [Opande] We have no evidence of NPFL having gotten themselves involved in helping a faction of ULIMO to fight another faction. That I can confirm.

[Brown] But are you stating this categorically or are you saying that you don't have any information of this?

[Opande] Well, the reason why I am saying categorically is because, if it is the fighting that is going on in Tubmanburg, we are deployed in Tubmanburg and we have a clearer picture of what is happening around there and the information we have through our own investigations confirm that there are no other factions from outside that organization who are involved in the fighting.

[Brown] So, is the fighting still going on now?

[Opande] No, Tubmanburg is very, very quiet, you know, today. There was a fighting yesterday, you know, in fact, in the night until a little earlier in the morning. It died down and it has remained completely quiet. Life is returning back to normal and today is even much quieter.

[Brown] How many people were killed or injured in this fighting? Was it very serious?

[Opande] Well, from the information we have there may have been people injured, there could have been people killed, but we have no evidence of how many were injured and how many were, you know, killed. We don't have any firm information yet.

[Brown] Are you not involved in treating people who are injured and clearing away people who have been killed?

[Opande] When people are injured sometimes they report to our compound and ask for help. Yesterday none turned up. Our headquarters is very close to the only hospital which is in Tubmanburg. We have gone into the hospital and we have seen no new people who have been injured or any deaths reported there.

[Brown] So, what are you doing to prevent more flare up and more fighting amongst ULIMO factions?

[Opande] We have been in touch with ULIMO leadership—both political and military leadership. We are in touch with them nearly every day and we are trying to encourage reconciliation so that there is no more fighting either within themselves or fighting between one faction and another.

[Brown] We have information that the Liberia Peace Council [LPC], which is another armed faction in Liberia, has overrun Zwedru in Grand Gedeh County. Have you information of this?

[Opande] We have had this information for quite some time now that there is activity between LPC and NPFL around Zwedru. They've been fighting for the control over that particular town and fighting is going on around that area but we have no confirmation that Zwedru has been taken over by LPC. Our information is that there is fighting going on around, you know, that town between NPFL and LPC.

[Brown] It does seem that there is altogether too much fighting going on in Liberia where you are supposed to be disarming people. Does this worry you that there is so much fighting still carrying on?

[Opande] Definitely, any fighting that is taking place at this time worries us a lot and we have been working right around the clock talking to all the factions and trying to see to it that the fighting is brought to an end.

[Brown] They don't appear to be listening to you, is it frustrating thus?

[Opande] It is very frustrating but we hope that they will come to their senses and they will stop this unnecessary fighting at this stage. [end recording]

Mali

President Addresses Nation on Revolution's Anniversary

AB2803141494 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 27 Mar 94

[Text] President Alpha Oumar Konare has addressed the nation to mark yesterday's third anniversary of the 26 March Revolution. Here is Mahamadou Kone with a summary of the head of state's message:

[Kone] The head of state emphasized that the date of 26 March should invoke in everyone a strong sense of remembrance and fellowship transcending differences,

preferences, and beliefs. This is a day to remember the martyrs and the democratic movement and underscores that no single person has the right to lay claim to the noble struggle waged by all the Malian people. The common struggle should guide us in working for the higher interest of the nation. The head of state also reiterated that the Third Republic is not the work of anyone in particular. The virtue of a republican form of government is that it allows different political parties to gain power in accordance with the Constitution, which is the basis of all democratic principles.

President Konare reiterated his determination to use dialogue and consultations to solve all problems facing the country. He said: If I have always tried to rally the people and shown great political sensitivity in running state affairs, it is because I have always been convinced that the democratic movement of 26 March is one big family of patriots.

He also discussed the country's economic situation, which was exacerbated by devaluation of the CFA franc. This, he said, must make everyone more disciplined and committed. Mali's salvation lies in mutual assistance and solidarity. To face the many challenges ahead, young people must pull themselves together and become more conscientious, because it is they who are the hope of our country. The head of state expressed concern about the serious youth employment situation as well as the education problem, which, he said, calls for sober reflection. Finally, President Konare paid tribute to all martyrs from Africa and elsewhere who died for freedom and justice.

Nigeria

Government Explains Claim to Bakassi; French Role Noted

AB2503222094 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 25 Mar 94

[Text] The Federal Government this evening said that Nigeria's claim over the Bakassi peninsula is supported by the history of the founding of the area and the population settlement. In another statement signed by the chief press secretary to the head of state, Mr. David Attah, government said it finds it absolutely necessary to give more information on the border feud between Nigeria and the Cameroon in order to put the facts straight.

According to the statement, historically, the Efiks of Nigeria in Cross River state, who migrated from (Uwan), now in Akwa-Ibom state, while searching for better fishing grounds, discovered (Udombi), which the early Europeans to the area later renamed Bakassi Peninsula. More specifically, (Udombi) or Bakassi was founded in the late 16th Century on the authority of the king and chiefs of Old Calabar. It was then too that fishing settlements were established at Ekang, renamed Archibong in Abana and Atabong out of south (Udomhi).

The statement has it that the Efiks and (?Efuts) declared to the British Council in 1884 that their allegiance was to the kings and chiefs of Old Calabar, the only authority approved by them for entry into a treaty with the British Council. British acceptance of the legal authority of the king of Old Calabar of (Udombi) led to the treaties of 1885 [as heard], 1890, 1893, and 1906 between the UK and Germany. The treaties preserved (Udombi) as part of Old Calabar.

The implication of the treaty is that Germany, which had authority over the then Cameroon agreed totally that (Udombi) people are Efiks and the territory Nigerian, not southern Cameroon. Even when southern Cameroon passed on to the UN trusteeship after World War II, it did not alter the legal status of (Udombi) as an integral part of Nigeria. The statement goes on to assert that when the present Western Cameroon was part of Nigeria, (Udombi) area was administered from Eket on the authority of the former Eastern Nigerian Government.

The statement expressed the Federal Government's disquiet when Cameroon let loose its gendarmes into Nigeria's fishing settlement in Bakassi to harass, plunder, and murder at will Nigerians. Nigeria continued to remain calm despite the provocations, and sought dialogue with Cameroon, using established diplomatic machinery.

Nigeria's efforts would have resulted in a meeting between President Paul Biya and General Sani Abacha in Maiduguri in the northeastern part of Nigeria which has border with Cameroon. Government explained that, unfortunately, before the planned meeting, the Government of the Cameroon took steps to externalize the conflict with French connivance. The statement stressed that Nigeria's policy of accommodation should not be construed to mean inability to maintain Nigeria's territorial integrity in the face of violation of our rightful borders on land, sea, and air.

Former Liberian Warlord Hospitalized After Collapse

*AB2603193094 Paris AFP in English 1906 GMT
26 Mar 94*

[Text] Lagos, March 26 (AFP)—Prince Yormie Johnson, a former Liberian warlord currently living in Nigeria, who was rushed to a hospital here after collapsing, is "recovering well," a Liberian embassy official said Saturday [26 March].

The prince, who fainted Friday, had "regained consciousness and he is recovering well," the unnamed diplomat said.

The comments were the first official confirmation of Johnson's health status.

The diplomat refused to disclose the identity of the hospital for security reasons.

Johnson, who has been living in Nigeria for more than a year, collapsed Friday morning while taking his children to school.

Sources at the hospital said his ailment was linked to high blood pressure problems.

The former rebel leader had earlier this month expressed his wish to return home to participate in the peace process to end Liberia's long-running and bloody civil war.

Johnson, 43, was the former leader of the rebel Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL), a breakaway faction of Charles Taylor's rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia.

Johnson's soldiers captured ex-Liberian head of state, Samuel Doe, in September 1990 and tortured him to death.

Togo

Opposition Parties Agree on Choice for Prime Minister

*AB2603225494 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 26 Mar 94*

[Joint communique issued by the leaders of the Action Committee for Renewal and Togolese Union for Democracy on 26 March in Lome, read by CAR vice chairman—recorded]

[Text] A delegation from the steering committee of Action Committee for Renewal [CAR] official met with a delegation from the steering bureau of the Togolese Union for Democracy [UTD] on 26 March from 1500 to 1700. The two delegations agreed to review the prevailing situation in our country and to adopt an official position on questions that are of interest to them, with the aim of clarifying the statements which had led to divergent interpretations in the past. The two delegations hope that this initial joint communique will serve to clarify all the dark spots and dissipate once and for all the doubts that might still subsist in the minds of some people.

1. Concerning their relations, the CAR expresses regret for any positions it adopted that might have disturbed its partners in the UTD. The UTD, which took an active part in the democratic struggle, solemnly reaffirms its unequivocal adherence to the parliamentary majority. The CAR reaffirms its desire to treat the UTD as a full partner, without which there would be no parliamentary majority, and is determined not to undertake anything on issues of common interest without prior consultation. The UTD is determined to work in collaboration with CAR for the triumph of democratic ideals, in line with the wishes expressed by the people during the 6 and 20 February legislative elections.

2. Concerning the leadership of the institutions, the UTD confirms the terms of the 23 March letter, in which it affirmed that the management of the people's victory must be done by consensus, notably when there is a question of choosing government and parliamentary posts. The UTD reaffirms that it has no intention of vying for any of these posts without reaching a prior understanding and consensus agreement with the CAR.

Consequently the two sides agree to clarify those points which might have led to divergent interpretations:

A. The CAR has officially chosen the post of prime minister. The UTD rallies around this choice;

B. Concerning the name of the CAR activist who is to occupy this post, official consultations have been held

today between the two parties, a name has been proposed, and the UTD sees no inconvenience about this and accepts this choice;

C. Concerning the other posts, the same delegation will continue with their consultations;

D. The two delegations have agreed to have more contacts in order to harmonize their viewpoints on a permanent basis in line with the wishes of the people;

E. The two delegations pledge to eschew their war of communiques, media, and press attacks, either directly or through the offices of a third party.

Issued, in Lome on 26 March.

Signed, for the CAR by Mr. Yovi Agboyibor, and for the UTD by Mr. Edem Kodjo.

END OF

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DATE FILMED

30 MAR 1994

